

# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892.

NO. 7

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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**FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,**  
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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

**New Stage Route.**

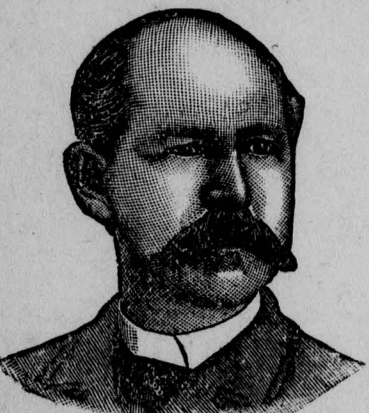
—BETWEEN—  
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates.  
W. A. HIGHT,  
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

**Stage Route**

—BETWEEN—  
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassville a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.  
J. H. RINDLAUB.



**WHY IS THE**  
**W. L. DOUGLAS**

**\$3 SHOE FOR**

**THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?**

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

**\$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed** the finest calf shoe ever offered for \$5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from \$5.00 to \$12.00.

**\$4.00 Hand-sewed** fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

**\$3.50 Police Shoe;** Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

**\$2.50 fine calf;** no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

**\$2.25 and \$2.00 Workingman's shoes** worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

**Boys' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes** are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

**Ladies' \$3.00 Hand-sewed shoe,** best imported, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

**Ladies' \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 shoe** for misses are the best fine Douglas. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that the "L. Douglas" name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

**W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.** Sold by

**For sale by**

**JOHN G. GILLAN.**

## THE LADY SORROWS.

The Lady Sorrow came to me;  
Her lips was wan, her pace was slow;  
She carried rue and rosemary,  
And sad her accents were, and low.

The wind rose in a gust of sighs,  
The clouds broke in a storm of tears;  
And she wept, for in her eyes  
Were met the woes of many years.

She took my hand; her palm was chill;  
She led me on through thorns and mire,  
By swampy fen, and windy hill,  
O'er fields of snow and lakes of fire.

At last she brought me to a wood;  
The boughs grew thick, no light came through;  
She stayed and kissed me as I stood;  
She passed before I saw or knew.

And, with that chime upon my brow,  
Forward I went: the dark grew light;  
By firm wide paths I journeyed now,  
With snowdrops sown and aconite.

And out into the busy world  
I pressed with eager heart and feet;  
From cottage roofs the thin smoke curled;  
The cock crew loud, the flowers bloomed sweet.

And every worker that I met  
Smiled back in answering sympathy—  
"Her sign is on thy forehead set;  
Who comes to all has been with thee."

## ELAINE.

BY EDA E. FIELD.

"'Tis better to have loved and lost  
Than never to have loved at all."

Everard Hale, my college chum and trusty friend, related the following facts one night last winter before a cosy fire in his library. It is no breach of confidence to repeat now what I then heard as the last actor in the drama has made his final exit.

"Howard," he commenced, favoring me with one of his penetrating glances, "Howard, I will tell you my reasons for selling the 'Fearless,' and shunning yachting which I once courted."

He paused, fixed his eyes on the dancing flames, while over his face passed a look of intense pain, that made my heart ache, and prompted me to reply:

"Everard, why not let the dead past bury its dead?"

He made me no direct reply further than a smothered sigh, and without any prelude commenced his narrative:

"Two years ago last July the 'Fearless' dropped anchor off Newport and I went ashore to hunt up friends. Wandering aimlessly along the 'Cliff Walk,' I found myself suddenly face to face with Mrs. Farjeon and her daughter Elaine. They had been friends of my youth. My early passion for Elaine has led me, through my better judgment to leave their neighborhood. Our barks on life's sea had drifted in opposite directions and not for years, until this July morning, had my hand touched Elaine's or my eyes looked into hers. Time had altered me from a boy of twenty-two to an iron-gray man of thirty-six, but Elaine had remained unaltered save for an added lustre to her beauty.

"On leaving them at their cottage it was arranged that the following day, Mrs. Farjeon and her daughter should honor the 'Fearless' with their presence and enjoy a moonlight sail, thus affording us opportunity to talk of the 'long ago.'"

"Long after 'eight bells' on board the 'Fearless' under the beauty of the summer night I studied my heart, only to discover that my boyish adoration for Elaine still held dominion over me. My love for her had been my guiding star in dire temptation, my

hope through all the changes of life. 'Twas then I resolved that at the auspicious moment I would lay my life and love at her feet to be disposed of at her pleasure.

"Night dragged away and daylight dawned. The happy hour approached, and at last Elaine, accompanied by her mother, clambered up the starboard gangway of my yacht.

"The afternoon passed pleasantly in general conversation; but when the last faint ray of sunset vanished, and the orders were given to lower the flags and hoist the night pennants, Mrs. Farjeon sought the seclusion of the saloon, complaining of a severe headache. "Elaine, standing with her lovely face toward me, looked absently at the darkening waters.

"Mr. Hale," she said "Do you know I envy you this peaceful seclusion; this freedom from the world in general and its cares. How near God you must feel, spending hour after hour looking up into the heavens. All around you lie the greatest, the truest beauties of nature, untouched, unaltered."

"As she spoke she came nearer. Her eyes seemed to tell me a story her lips did not dare to utter.

"Elaine," I replied, "you must remember we were children together and to you I must never be 'Mr. Hale.' Elaine Farjeon," I continued (and she seemed to shudder and grow pale as the words left my lips) "have you never guessed that I have always loved you, that I love you now honestly and with all the fervor of my manhood? Do you not care anything for me? Do not turn from me my darling; or strive to take your hand away? Listen, dear, here under the sight of heaven, I swear that come what may I shall always adore you. Come, dear one, here in my arms give me the right to cherish and protect you." I stopped in wonder, for she sat like a woman carved of stone, except that over her marble face passed in succession waves of anger, wonder, pity, love, then rising she stood before me with interlaced fingers. Her eyes had lost all their soft lustre and her voice was husky as she answered:

"You must not speak of love to me Everard. Do not interrupt! Listen to me! Years ago I learned you possessed my whole heart, and that you were more to me than life itself. You never spoke of such matters as love and marriage, and left me without a clue to your true feelings. For months, years, I waited; but you did not come, and I blushed that I should cling to a love which was not returned. Financially embarrassed my mother urged me to accept Hector Duraine's offer. Do you remember him, Everard? Yes, then you can comprehend my hesitation about my becoming his wife. Let me be brief! Three years ago I married him. At first he was kind enough; treating me as a child might treat a new toy, but now I seldom see him. He leaves me to derive my pleasure from the shallow circles of society. Constantly I hear reports whispered regarding him, each one an added insult to the woman who bears his name. Everard, you forced this confession from me with your words of sincere devotion and love. Have pity and let me go! You break down my

resolves and make me only a weak woman."

"She would have left me but I caught her hands in my own and gently drew her down beside me. She leaned her head against my shoulder like a tired child. Thus we sat in the gathering darkness and it seemed years to me, for a tumult of passionate hate filled my being for this woman's husband, and immeasurable affection for the woman herself, and I dared not trust myself to speak.

"Forgive me, Elaine. Forgive me, my little love, but it seems cruel you should be bound to such a man as Hector Duraine. Listen love," I continued, "I am not manly or honorable to make such a proposition. But—God forgive me—I love you, and having found you I dare not let you go. Promise me you will sail away, far away from them all, in the 'Fearless,' and together we can begin a new gloriously happy life in some southern clime where I can teach you how truly a man can serve and cherish the woman he holds highest, queen of his heart! Answer me! For heavens sake answer me!"

"She turned her pale beautiful face in the shadow, and a distant clap of thunder rolled and echoed as she spoke:

"You tempt me beyond my strength. To spend my whole life with you would be an earthly heaven. Take me, I am yours, body and soul and ever have been."

"Oh, the bliss of those few moments with her dear form pressed to my throbbing heart, her eyes looking into mine. I forgot everything—earth—heaven—even my manhood in the passionate kisses I pressed on her up turned mouth.

"The moments slipped silently away, but a clap of thunder, a flash of lightning and a dash of rain in my face returned my senses.

"Even emotions of such intensity as these must be secondary when danger is near. The approach of my captain, a whispered word or two and I was on my feet giving orders right and left to my crew, and gazing with anxiety about me. Dark clouds were rising bank upon bank, and the wind was fresh, but wind and tide opposed our reaching Newport that night, so running into Saconic bay, south of the bend, we dropped anchor and furled sail.

"A severe storm was brewing and I did not care to have the 'Fearless' breast it with such precious cargo aboard.

"The storm would not reach us, it seemed, for perhaps a half hour and at the order 'turn in' my men left the deck, only the watch in the fore-castle remaining.

"Then returning to Elaine I explained the situation, and advised her to seek the shelter of the saloon and reassure her mother. She nodded assent, put her arms about my neck, kissed me, and with the murmured words, 'to-morrow, my darling, we will make our plans,' she left me.

"Donning my rubber coat, boots and cap, after ordering the steward to attend to the comfort of my guests, I paced the deck back and forth for an hour or more, watching the storm rise, cover the sky in darkness and then descend in torrents. The cold splashing rain

seemed to cool the fever that consumed me. Standing in the cockpit I looked down and saw Elaine sitting alone near the lamp, writing. She remained thus for perhaps five minutes, then placing the slip of paper in an enclosure re-entered the state-room. What could she have been writing I wondered, and resolved to question her regarding it the next day.

"The storm finally ceased, the clouds rolled away and the moon shone out clearly. The little clock chimed one—two—before my eyes closed. I had slept scarcely an hour when a shrill cry awoke me. Hastening on deck I saw the mate, with wild eyes, pointing over the starboard side of the 'Fearless.'"

"Lower the gig! Lower the gig! She's over! Sinking! Sinking! For heaven's sake make haste!" he exclaimed excitedly.

"Speak, man," I cried, grasping him by the arm, 'who's overboard?'"

"The lady! There, she's on the port side now! Can't you see her?"

"I looked and saw the sweet face of Elaine rise calm and white from the water's depths. Calm in death! Over the side of the 'Fearless' I sprang and finally reached her. Tenderly we lifted her on board, and the remainder of the night I knelt beside my lost love and kissed the lovely lips so cold in death, mad! raving mad in my grief!"

"It was a sad little craft that reached Newport the following day with ensign at half mast. Elaine was dead, and I—well, I was an inmate of one of the best asylums in the country. Mrs. Farjeon went abroad and Hector Duraine married again.

"To the world Elaine's death was an accident, and my insanity caused only by the shock of a death on my pleasure craft; but to me her hastily penned note in the saloon before her death told me—but read it yourself, Howard," he continued, "read it yourself," and he thrust a time-worn little slip of paper into my hand. The note contained only:

"MY DEAREST EVERARD:—You would not have the woman you honor with your love stoop to dishonor, even for you. Without you I cannot live, and as the beautiful sea opens her arms to receive me I go. May God and you, my only love, my treasure, forgive me and think not unkindly of your own,  
ELAINE."

With tears dimming my sight I pressed her last love letter—and her only one—into Everard's hand, stopping, kissed his damp forehead, as a mother might, and left the man to his sacred grief, in the silent room where the fire was slowly dying and casting weird shadows across the mourner's pathway.

No words of mine could ease his burden, but my thoughts, as I stepped forth into the bright, frosty December night, were full of a woman fair and noble who preferred death to dishonor, and with a prayer for forgiveness for the rash act, had taken the life God gave her into her own hands, and entered the wide portals of eternity.

Three months ago when we laid Everard Hale to his last rest I slipped Elaine's letter into his hand and it was buried with him, for I knew that of all his earthly treasures there was nothing he held so dear.—*Godley's Lady's Book.*

## LABOR STATISTICS.

### The Annual Report of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright.

#### Wages and Cost of Living in This Country and Europe.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, transmitted to the President his annual report.

In that part of the report relating to cost of living, facts are given from 5234 families, representing 27,577 persons. These families are distributed through the cotton and glass producing States of the United States, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland, and constitute the most extensive collection of data relative to the cost of living that has ever been published.

The total average income of families from all sources for different countries, for the number of families for which budgets were obtained in each country, was: For the cotton industry, \$56.76 in the United States, \$365.94 in France, \$302.11 in Germany, \$556.14 in Great Britain, and \$358.56 in Switzerland. In the woolen industry \$603.13 in the United States, \$424.51 in France, \$275.99 in Germany, and \$515.64 in Great Britain. In the glass industry in the United States \$330.61, in Belgium \$627.65, and in Great Britain \$501.69.

Bringing these averages into comparison with those of incomes in other industries, as reported in the sixth annual report, the Commissioner finds that in the United States the total average income of families engaged in the pig iron industry was \$591.61; in Belgium, \$374.53, and in Great Britain, \$456.86. The bar iron workers are a well-paid class, and their incomes per family were as follows: For the United States, \$784.11; for Belgium, \$359.37; for France, \$464.74; for Germany, \$232.20, and for Great Britain, \$519.99.

Looking at some of the items of expenses of families in different countries, and for different industries, it is learned from the report that in the United States the average cost of rent for the families reported in the cotton industry was \$72.52; in France, \$47.70; in Germany, \$27.96, and in Great Britain, \$31.24. For families engaged in the woolen industry, in the United States, \$90.87; in France, \$33.25; in Germany, \$25.45, and in Britain, \$52.24. For families in the glass industry in the United States, \$109.57; in Belgium, \$33.95, and in Great Britain, \$50.73.

The sums expended for amusements and vacation, indicate very clearly the tendency of the families of working men. For the families in the United States in the cotton industry, the average cost was \$9.36; in France, \$16.02; in Germany, \$19.33, and in Great Britain, \$36.20. The glass workers in this country, however, spent more money than those of any other country for amusements and vacation. In the United States such expenses amounted to \$28.66 per annum; in Belgium, \$11.40, and in Great Britain, \$22.56.

The comparisons on intoxicating liquors are as follows: For the families engaged in the cotton industry in the United States, so far as considered, \$15.95; in France, \$15.03; in Germany, \$11.41, and in Great Britain, \$19.47. In the glass industry, in the United States, \$54.84; in Belgium, \$45.00, and in Great Britain, \$33.74.

The expenditures for food by the families of the cotton workers in the United States was on the average \$287.06; in France, \$104.02; in Germany, \$143.22, and in Great Britain, \$246.50. For the families engaged in the woolen industry: In the United States, \$322.85; in France, \$186.75; in Germany, \$140.27, and in Great Britain, \$223.80. For the families of glass workers: In the United States, \$294.75; in Belgium, \$287.22, and in Great Britain, \$220.96.

The reading propensities of the families comprehended in the report constitute interesting points of comparison. The average cost of books and newspapers for families engaged in the cotton industry in the United States was \$5.35; in France, \$3.79; in Germany, \$1.45, and in Great Britain, \$5.80. For families engaged in the woolen industry: In the United States, \$7.06; in France, \$3.33; in Germany, \$1.37, and in Great Britain, \$6.47. For the families engaged in the glass industry: In the United States, \$9.14; in Belgium, \$3.82, and in Great Britain, \$3.44.

The total average expenditures per family for all purposes in the cotton industry in the United States were \$610.67; in France, \$333.70; in Germany, \$322.58; in Great Britain, \$502.13, and in Switzerland, \$346.68. The families in the woolen industry in the United States expended \$394.09; in France, \$331.05; in Germany, \$231.59, and in Great Britain, \$481.64. The families engaged in the glass industry in the United States expended \$769.06; in Belgium, \$492.42, and in Great Britain, \$460.44.

## GARZA'S REVOLUTION.

### Ten of His Followers Killed on Mexican Soil.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says: The Garza revolution has broken out afresh. The outlook is more serious than during the disturbance along the lower Rio Grande a few months ago.

This is indicated by a telegram received by Dr. Plutar Ornelas, Mexican Consul at San Antonio. It is from General Lorenzo Garcia, commander of the troops in the field in the northern zone of Mexico, with headquarters at Mier, in the State of Tamaulipas, and reads:

"Lieutenant Indalecio Sado, commanding a detachment of cavalry, met and had an engagement with a party of Garza's revolutionists at a place called La Mecca, in this State. After a hard-fought battle the Government troops won a victory over the invaders, killing ten of the latter. Among those killed were Julian Flores and Abelardo Dominguez, alias Cuasteron. On the Government side one soldier and three horses were killed. The troops are in close pursuit of the remnants of the band."

This band crossed the Rio Grande River to Mexican territory at Ramif Ramineo crossing. Julian Flores, one of the revolutionists killed, was a First Lieutenant in Garza's so-called army, and was under indictment in the Federal Court at San Antonio on several charges of violating the United States neutrality laws.

He has been next to Garza in leading this revolutionary movement, and in fact it has been generally believed that he really did the most of the planning. He had been a political refugee from Mexico for several years and was a brave man. He owned a ranch of several thousand acres in Starr County, where he made his home before the outbreak.

Since then he has lived in the saddle, and was successful in evading the numerous United States scouting parties. It is estimated that he was surrounded by about 175 desperate men.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

WHITEWASHES are frequent enough this season.

The Bostonians expect to win the pennant without trouble.

KELLY is doing most of the catching for the Boston team.

PITCHER GALVIN, of Pittsburg, is in his thirty-eighth year.

JOYCE, of Brooklyn, batted safely in every one of his first eleven games.

THE Boston team so far leads all the League teams in base-running.

RYAN, of Chicago, is probably the best throwing outfielder in the profession.

ANSON, of Chicago, has finally realized the value of bunt hitting, and is practicing his men at it daily.

MCALDER, of Cleveland, scored against the New Yorks in a recent game, from second base, on a hit to the pitcher.

HUTCHINSON, of Chicago, and Rusie, of New York, the two crack pitchers of the country last season, are still out of form.

MANAGER POWERS attributes the recent poor showing of the New Yorks to "Rusie's lame arm and lack of team work."

The first baseball fatality of the season occurred at Dover, N. H., when Jones Ricker died from injuries received while sliding to the home plate.

SENATORS HIGGINS, WOLCOTT AND DUBOIS, who are frequently among the spectators at Washington, used to play ball with their college nines.

THE allegation is made that when a game of baseball is in progress at Washington, it is almost possible to find a quorum of the House of Representatives among the spectators.

THE size, tone and enthusiasm of the attendance everywhere afford no practical demonstration of the repeated winter assertion that baseball "is dying out" and that "consolidation would ruin the game."

O'BREIN, of Brooklyn, had a funny experience at Louisville. He made the circuit of the bases on a base on balls, a steal and a passed ball. It was then discovered that he had batted out of his turn, and he was declared out by Umpire Lynch.

DUNLAP, once the greatest of second basemen, is idle in Philadelphia. He is still looking for a call from some major league club. He is waiting patiently for the explosion of "phenomenons," but the magistrates seem to have forgotten him totally.

SAYS Manager Bancroft: "Why should a game of ball that is stopped by rain—say in the third or fourth inning—be played all over again? My idea is that the club in the lead should retain its advantage and the next day take up the game at the point at which it was abandoned. When a trot is interrupted by darkness the horses are not compelled to run all the heats once more. I hold that the same principle applies to baseball."

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

| Clubs.          | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. | Clubs.            | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|-----------------|------|-------|-----------|-------------------|------|-------|-----------|
| Boston.....     | 18   | 5     | .783      | Chicago.....      | 12   | 11    | .522      |
| Brooklyn.....   | 13   | 7     | .650      | Philadelphia..... | 10   | 12    | .455      |
| Cleveland.....  | 12   | 9     | .571      | New York.....     | 9    | 11    | .450      |
| Louisville..... | 13   | 10    | .565      | Washington.....   | 9    | 12    | .429      |
| Pittsburgh..... | 11   | 11    | .542      | St. Louis.....    | 7    | 17    | .292      |
| Cincinnati..... | 13   | 11    | .542      | Baltimore.....    | 4    | 16    | .200      |

## RESULTS OF A LATE SPRING.

### Crops Affected by Long Rains and Cold Weather.

The New York Times presents special dispatches from its correspondents in the following twenty-two States in the Union, giving a careful and conservative summary of the acreage, condition, prospects, and probable yield of cotton, corn and wheat: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio.

These States are the leading ones engaged in the growing of the articles named, and the reports indicate the true condition of crops. The Times says that it is not a cheering prospect.

In some States, at the time the report was made, the cornfields had not even been plowed, while in others very little seed had been planted. Wheat was decidedly backward, except in the Dakotas and Washington, the acreage of cotton less and the field suffering from drought.

The significant fact about the cotton crop is the decrease in acreage. That there is such a decrease is reasonably certain, though opinions differ as to how great it is. Estimates run from ten to fifteen per cent, less in Louisiana to thirty to thirty-five per cent, less in Virginia. The low prices last year left everybody poor. The planters had no money with which to buy fertilizers and supplies, and the merchants and cotton factors were unable to make the usual advances. Drought has seriously affected the crop in some States, in others it is reported to be in excellent condition. The total yield will be less than last year.

Corn has suffered from the late spring in the great corn-growing States, but more particularly from continuous and heavy rains. In some States the plowing, at the time the report was made, was not half done, while in others it has not even been begun. In Indiana not five per cent. of the seed was in the ground, while in Nebraska it will be a week before the plow can be put into the soil, even if it should stop raining. Still, if good weather should come at once, there would be an average acreage and yield. In some States the acreage would be larger than last year.

Of the great wheat-growing States South Dakota is the only one that promises a large crop. The acreage in that State is forty per cent. larger than last year, and it is estimated that the yield per acre will be three per cent. greater. In Minnesota only one-third of the wheat has been sown, and though the acreage is ten per cent. larger than last year, the weeks of cold rain have made the prospects of the harvest far from flattering. Similar conditions have prevailed in Wisconsin in a less degree, and the outlook for a large crop is not good. Washington has enjoyed good weather, and though North Dakota has had a wet spring, and has an acreage of twenty-five per cent. less than last year, it is confident of a good crop. From Illinois, Kansas and Ohio the reports are not discouraging, though those States have suffered from the spring rains.

## TERRIFIC WIND.

### A Cyclone Cave Falls In and Destroys the Refugees.

A terrific cyclone passed over Anthony, Kan., creating havoc and consternation among the people. William Wilkins, his wife and five children, colored people, went into a cyclone cave to escape the storm.

The roof caved in, killing five children, ranging in age from six months to fourteen years. Wilkins and his wife were seriously hurt, but not fatally.

## QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Butter-schotch is another name for taffy.

On board ship the day is divided into seven "watches."

The South African milk tree produces a good substitute for cow's milk.

Too use of separate pews in churches dates back only to the time of the Reformation.

The largest cantilever bridge in the United States is at the Needles, San Bernardino County, Cal. Length of span, 360 feet.

The skin of the whale is thicker than that of any other animal. In some places it reaches a thickness of several inches.

A Washington cook declares that a grasshopper soup properly made by a competent cook is one of the most palatable of dishes.

There are more bee-hives in the United States, where there are 2,800,000, than in any other country. Greece, famous for its love of honey, has only 30,000 hives.

The mace of the Speaker of the British House of Commons is a notable historical relic, for it was the mace which was carried before King Charles I. as he walked to the scaffold.

A person on whose land a water course runs from a natural spring cannot legally either use or dispose of the water so as to materially diminish the flow thereof upon other people's property.

A Havre (France) jeweller, who has an alternating current transformer in the basement beneath his store, has placed an iron grating over it, and in this way warms his place at the electric company's expense.

At Williamston, Mich., a well went dry and the owner made an investigation. The well was 24 feet deep, and, strange as it may seem, the cause of its failing was that a willow tree had sent its roots to the bottom and sucked it dry.

A recently returned traveler says he saw these odd signs displayed in London, England: "Thunder & Co.," "J. B. Blazes," "Holyland, Floor & Heale," "Baldwille, Treer & Co.," "Peace & Plenty," "C. Heavens" and many others equally as odd.

One form of insects resembles a broken bit of bamboo, and another is provided with hairs, distributed in such a way as to make it appear overgrown with moss. Others have assumed their form and color for the object of catching their prey.

A man who was attending the services conducted by the Rev. W. H. Gladden, in Ohio, became excited and shouted "Glo—" and then fell unconscious, remaining in that condition for an hour. On coming to he completed the exclamation by saying "ry," showing that his mouth had been set to say "Glory," but at the first syllable animation was suspended and when the senses were restored the lips had to complete the word.

When Lord Nelson was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, the heart of all England was stirred. The procession passed on amid the sobbing of a nation. There were 30 trumpeters stationed at the door of the Cathedral, with instruments of music in hand, waiting for the signal, and when the illustrious dead arrived at the gates of St. Paul's Cathedral, these 30 trumpeters gave one united blast and then all was silent.

## The Air is "Salty."

The expression "salty air," as applied at the seashore to breezes blowing inshore, is correct enough. The sea air actually contains more or less salt, taken up by it in the form of fine spray. This has been proved by chemists in numberless cases. Another peculiarity of the sea air which makes it differ from air in the interior of a continent is the unusual quantity of ozone which it contains. Sufferers from catarrhal affections appear to be benefited by the air in mountainous regions, in which ozone is also plentiful, but at the seashore are troubled by the salt contained in the air.—[New York Sun.

Whalebone has become so scarce that it brings \$10 a pound.

## SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Hot milk is said to be an excellent gargle in case of tonsillitis.

It appears from recent researches that the oxide produced on the surface of iron when heated is practically transparent.

A German inventor is reported to have devised an ingenious camera for taking photographs of the internal organs of human beings and beasts.

Fluids which do not adhere, or are not attracted upward by the sides of a vessel, sink round the brim and rise in the center. Thus mercury in a glass forms a convex surface, while water forms a concave.

A new method of impregnating logs with zinc chloride in order to preserve them is now in use in Austria, being known as the Pfister process. The timber is impregnated in the forest as soon as possible after it is felled.

It is said that an excellent cure for lameness in horses is to put them into a swimming tank. In swimming the horse takes the same or more violent exercise than he would trotting on the track, while there can be no injury to feet or limbs.

The latest method of hydraulic propulsion, instead of forcing the water always in one line or direction, the nozzles or outlets are made to rotate around a common axis, and thus act upon the water in spiral paths, similar to the action of a propeller blade.

To insure durability, wood pavements must be laid with great care and have a concrete foundation made of the best materials. Those that have been laid in Paris, France, have stood about seven or eight years under heavy traffic and about fifteen under moderate.

On the night of the 27th of last March, the stream of lava from Vesuvius, across the Atro del Cavillo, became very intense, presenting a beautiful and brilliant spectacle, while the reflection of jets of fire illuminated at intervals the cloud of smoke hanging over the central crater.

In California it is found that peach-stones burn as well as the best coal, and give out more heat in proportion to weight. The stones taken out of the fruit that is tinned or dried is collected and sold at the rate of \$6 a ton. Apricot-stones also burn, but not so well as peach, and do not command so good a price.

In the discussion on a paper by E. Price Edwards, read before the Society of Arts, on "Burning Oils for Lighthouses and Lightships," Sir Lyon Playfair said mineral oils must in time beat the vegetable oils on account of their chemical composition, the ingredients in the latter not being all combustible, but consisting of fatty acids and glycerine. Mineral oils, on the other hand, were nearly of the same composition as olefiant gas, the illuminating constituent of coal gas, with the addition of a little more hydrogen. They were, therefore, sure to win in the end; it was merely a question of manufacturing them safely.

## An Extraordinary Duel.

One of the most remarkable duels ever fought, perhaps, took place in 1808 between two Frenchmen. Of course the quarrel arose about a lady—a certain Mile. Tirevet—who, it appears, was unable to decide on which of the two she preferred. She finally found a way out of the difficulty by promising to marry whichever of them worsted the other. They thought over the matter in a calm and judicial spirit for a month, and at the end decided to fight a duel in the air. Accordingly two balloons were made exactly alike, and upon the appointed day each soared aloft, accompanied by his second. They were each armed with a blunderbuss, the agreement being that they were to fire, not at each other, but at the balloons. They arose to the height of half a mile, and when the preconcerted signal was given. One fired and missed; the other followed suit with more disastrous effect. He hit his opponent's balloon, which instantly collapsed, with the result that the occupants of the car were dashed to the earth with frightful rapidity and instantly killed.—[St. Louis Republic.

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

### GENTLE BOYS MAKE GENTLEMEN.

"Gentle boys make gentlemen," Grandma said. Said jolly Ben: "Gentle boys are just like girls—Dainty hands and sissy curls. Boys must run and knock about, Kick and prance and yell and shout; There's no fun in taking pains, Rushing in when'er it rains, Whining if you stub your toe. Such boys are sissy, don't you know?"

"A boy I know runs like a deer, But lifts his hat when girls appear; He laughs and yells and knocks about, Putting all cowardly lads to rout, And yet this boy will feel no shame When called away from romp or game—Oh, there is mother, I must go; Mothers always stand first, you know! Gentle boys make gentlemen." Grandma repeated once again.

—[Annie A. Preston, in New York Observer

### A PATHETIC MONKEY STORY.

A pathetic monkey story is told by "The Naturalist on the Prowl" in the Times of India. He says:

"One morning, on a rocky hill, sparsely covered with small trees, I disturbed a troop of monkeys, which made a bolt over the open ground to some thicker forests in the valley below. Three, however, disregarding me, remained in one tree, making horrible noises at something underneath. I soon discovered that the object of their indignation was a brutal-looking black dog, which was busily devouring something at the root of the tree. When the dog saw me it made off, carrying in its mouth a black thing like a little animal, with legs and a long tail. I guessed it was a baby monkey and gave chase as hard as I could, but the dog made good its escape without dropping its prey.

"Coming back to the tree, I searched the ground, and found the body of another little infant still warm. How did the poor little thing fall into the jaws of that brute? I have often seen an infant of the same size clinging to its mother in perfect rest and security while she took most daring bounds from tree to tree. Perhaps the dog surprised the monkeys on the open ground, and pressed the mother so hard that she dropped her offspring to save her own life. Or perhaps they were enjoying a picnic in fancied security, and had laid down their little ones when the Zulu rushed upon them. While I was examining the limp little body to see whether life was extinct, a pitiful wail told me that its mother was watching me.

She had retired to another tree some distance off and was wistfully gazing at me, wondering what I was doing with her precious babe. I saw that there was no hope, but I retired and hid myself to see what she would do. She came down at once and approached cautiously, distrusting me and lumping me in her mind, no doubt, with the brutal black dog. Then she stood upon a stone, and standing erect, looked all round and gave a plaintive scream. Where was her darling? At last she found it and caught it up and pressed it to her bosom. But it could not lay hold of her, it fell. Again and again she raised it and encouraged it to clasp her in its arms, as it had always done.

"She did not seem to understand that it was dead. At length she held it to her bosom with one hand, and tried to run on three, lest the black dog might return. When she got to a safe tree she clambered up as best she could, hugging her precious charge with one arm, and there she gave way to her grief, and cried piteously, while a kite sailed grimly round the tree, as if claiming his own. I have often wondered what she did in the end with the little lifeless body; " cannot believe she left it to the kite. It would not surprise me to know that she buried it, or laid it in some hollow and covered it with leaves and stones."

### More Than Necessary.

Young Minister—I've been praying for you a long time, Miss Dora.

Dora (astonished)—Why didn't you let me know it? I'd have been yours after the first prayer.—[New York Herald.

A United States commission says that more than 60 per cent. of the European immigrants travel on tickets purchased for them by relatives in America.

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN. DAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Dumb Spirit."

TEXT: "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him."—Mark ix., 25.

Here was a case of great domestic anguish. The son of the household was possessed of an evil spirit which, among other things, paralyzed his tongue and made him speechless. When the influence was on the patient he could not say a word—articulation was impossible. The spirit that captured this member of the household was a dumb spirit—so called by Christ—a spirit abroad to-day and as lively and potent as in New Testament times. Yet in all of the realms of sermonology I cannot find a discourse concerning this dumb devil which Christ charged upon my text, saying, "Come out of him."

There has been much destructive superstition abroad in the world concerning possession by evil spirits. Under the form of belief in witchcraft this delusion swept the continents. Persons were supposed to be possessed with some evil spirit which made them able to destroy others. In the sixteenth century in Geneva 1500 persons were burned to death as witches. Under one judge in Lorraine 900 persons were burned to death as witches. In one neighborhood of France 1000 persons were burned. In two centuries 200,000 persons were slain as witches. So mighty was the delusion that it included among its victims some of the greatest intellects of all time, such as Chief Justice Mathew Hale and Sir Edward Coke, and such renowned ministers of religion as Cotton Mather, one of whose books, Benjamin Franklin said, shaped his life—and Richard Baxter and Archbishop Cranmer and Martin Luther, and among writers and philosophers, Lord Bacon. That belief, which has become the laughing stock of all sensible people, counted its disciples among the wisest and best people of Sweden, Germany, England, France, Spain and New England. But while we reject witchcraft any man who believes the Bible must believe that there are diabolical agencies abroad in the world. While there are ministering spirits to bless there are infernal spirits to hinder, to poison and destroy. Christ was speaking to a spiritual existence when, standing before the afflicted one of the text, He said, "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, come out of him."

Against this dumb devil of the text, I put you on your guard. Do not think that this agent of evil has put his blight on those who, by omission of the vocal organs, have had the golden gates of speech bolted and barred. Among those who have never spoken a word are the most gracious and lovely and talented souls that were ever incarnated. The chaplains of the asylums for the dumb can tell you enchanting stories of those, who never called the name of father or mother or child, and many of the most devout and prayerful souls will never in this world speak the name of God or Christ. Many a deaf mute have I seen with the angel of intelligence seated at the window of the eye, who never came forth from the door of the mouth.

What a miracle of loveliness and knowledge was Laura Bridgman, of New Hampshire! Not only without faculty of speech, but without hearing and without sight, all these faculties removed by sickness when two years of age, yet becoming a wonder at needlework, at the piano, at the sewing machine, and an intelligent student of the Scriptures, and confounding philosophers, who came from all parts of the world to study the phenomenon. Thanks to Christianity for what it has done for the amelioration of the condition of the deaf and the dumb. Back in the ages they were put to death as having no right, with such paucity of equipment, to live, and for centuries they were classed among the idiotic and unsafe.

But in the sixteenth century came Pedro Ponce, the Spanish monk, and in the seventeenth century came Juan Pablo Bonet, another Spanish monk, with dactylography or the finger alphabet, and in our own century we have had John Braidwood and Drs. Mitchell and Ackley and Peet and Gallaudet, who have given uncounted thousands of those whose tongues were forever silent the power to spell out on the air by a manual alphabet their thoughts about this world and their hopes for the next. We rejoice in the brilliant inventions in behalf of those who were born dumb.

One of the most impressive audiences I ever addressed was in the far west two or three years ago—an audience of about 600 persons who had never heard a sound or spoken a word, an interpreter standing beside me while I addressed them. I congratulated that audience on two advantages they had and over the most of us—the one that they escaped hearing a great many disagreeable things, and on the other fact that they escaped saying things they were sorry for afterward. Yet after all the alleviations a shackled tongue is an appalling limitation. But we are not this morning speaking of congenital mutes. We mean those who are born with all the faculties of vocalization and yet have been struck by the evil one mentioned in the text—the dumb devil to whom Christ called when He said, "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him."

There has been apothecization of silence. Some one has said that silence is golden, and sometimes the greatest triumph is to keep your mouth shut. But sometimes silence is a crime and the direct result of the baleful influence of the dumb devil of our text. There is hardly a man or woman in this house to-day who has not been present on some occasion when the Christian religion became a target for raillery. Perhaps it was over in the store some day when there was not much going on and the clerks were in a group, or it was in the factory at the noon spell, or it was out on the farm under the trees while you were resting, or it was in the clubroom, or it was in a social circle, or it was in the street on the way home from business, or it was on some occasion which you remember without me describing it.

Some one got the laugh on the Bible and caricatured the profession of religion as hypocrisy, or made a pun out of something that Christ said. The laugh started and you joined in, and not one word of protest did you utter. What kept you silent? Modesty? No. Incapacity to answer? No. Lack of opportunity? No. It was a blow on both your lips by the wing of the dumb devil. If some one should malign your father or mother or wife or husband or child you would flush up quick, and either with an indignant word or doubled up fist make response. And yet here is our Christian religion which has done so much for you and so much for the world that it will take all eternity to celebrate it, and yet when it was attacked you did not so much as say: "I differ, I object, I am sorry to hear you say that. There is another side to this."

You Christian people ought in such times as these to go armed, not with earthly weapons, but with the sword of the Spirit. You ought to have four or five questions with which you could confound any man who attacks Christianity. A man ninety years old was telling me a few days ago how he put to flight a scoffer. My aged

friend said to the skeptic, "Did you ever read the history of Joseph in the Bible?" "Yes," said the man; "it is a fine story, and as interesting a story as I ever read." "Well, now," said my old friend, "suppose that account of Joseph stopped half way?" "Oh," said the man, "then it would not be entertaining." "Well, now," said my friend, "we have in this world only half of everything, and do you not think that when we hear the last half things may be consistent, and that then we may find that God was right?"

Oh, friends, better load up with a few interrogation points. You cannot afford to be silent when God and the Bible and the things of eternity are assailed. Your silence gives consent to the bombardment of your Father's house. You allow a slur to be cast on your mother's dying pillow. In behalf of the Christ, who for you went through the agonies of assassination on the rocky bluff back of Jerusalem, you dared not face a sickly joke. Better load up with a few questions so that next time you will be ready.

Say to the scoffer: "My dear sir, will you tell me what makes the difference between the condition of woman in China and the United States? What do you think of the sermon on the mount? How do you like the golden rule laid down in the Scriptures? Are you in favor of the ten commandments? In your large and extensive reading have you come across a lovelier character than Jesus Christ? Will you please to name the triumphant deathbeds of infidels and atheists? How do you account for the fact that among the out and out believers in Christianity were such persons as Benjamin Franklin, John Ruskin, Thomas Carlyle, Babington Macaulay, William Penn, Walter Scott, Charles Kingsley, Horace Bushnell, James A. Garfield, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Admiral Foote, Admiral Farragut, Ulysses S. Grant, John Milton, William Shakespeare, Chief Justice Marshall, John Adams, Daniel Webster, George Washington? How do you account for their fondness for the Christian religion? Among the innumerable colleges and universities of the earth will you name me three started by infidels and now supported by infidels? Down in your heart are you really happy in the position you occupy antagonistic to the Christian religion? When do you have the most rapturous views of the next world?"

Go at him with a few such questions and he will get so red in the face as to suggest apoplexy, and he will look at his watch and say he has an engagement and must go. You will put him in a sweat that will beat a Turkish bath. You will put him on a rout compared with which our troops at Bull Run made no time at all. Arm yourself, not with arguments but interrogation points, and I promise you victory. Shall such a man as you, shall such a woman as you surrender to one of the meanest spirits that ever smoked up from the pit—the dumb devil spoken of in the text?

But then there are occasions when this particular spirit that Christ exercised when He said, "I charge thee to come out of him," takes people by the wholesale. In the most responsive religious audience have you noticed how many people never sing at all? They have a book, and they have a voice, and they know how to read. They know many of the tunes, and yet are silent while the great raptures of music pass by. Among those who sing not one out of a hundred sings loud enough to hear his own voice. They hum it. They give a sort of religious grunt. They make the lips go, but it is inaudible. With a voice strong enough to stop a street car one block away, all they can afford in the praise of God is about half a whisper. With enough sopranos, enough altos, enough basses to make a small heaven between the four walls, they let the opportunity go by unimproved.

The volume of voice that ascends from the largest audience that ever assembled ought to be multiplied about two thousand fold. But the minister rises and gives out the hymn; the organ begins; the choir or precentor leads; the audience are standing so that the lungs may have full expansion, and a mighty harmony is about to ascend, when the evil spirit spoken of in my text—the dumb devil—spreads his two wings, one over the lips of one-half the audience and the other wing over the lips of the other half of the audience, and the voices roll back into the throats from which they started, and only here and there anything is heard, and nine-tenths of the holy power is destroyed; and the dumb devil, as he flies away, says: "I could not keep Isaac Watts from writing that hymn, and I could not keep Lowell Mason from composing the tune to which it is set, but I smote into silence or half silence the lips from which it would have spread abroad to bless neighborhoods and cities, and then mount the wide open heavens." Give the long meter doxology the full support of Christendom, and those four lines would take the whole earth for God.

During the cotton famine in Lancashire, England, when the suffering was something terrific, as the first wagon load of cotton rolled in, the starving people unhooked the horses and drew the load themselves, singing, until all Lancashire joined in with triumphant voices, their cheeks sopping with tears, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." When Commodore Perry, with his warship, the Mississippi, lay off the coast of Japan, he bombarded the shores with "Old Hundred," played by the marine band. Glorious "Old Hundred," composed by William Franc, of Germany. In a war prison, at ten o'clock at night, the poor fellows far from home and wounded and sick and dying, one prisoner started the "Old Hundred Doxology," and then a score of voices joined, then all the prisoners on the floors took up the acclaim until the building, from foundation to topstone, fairly quaked with the melodious ascription.

A British man-of-war, lying off a foreign coast, heard a voice singing that doxology, and immediately guessed, and guessed aright, that there was an Englishman in captivity to the Mohammedans; and in the small boats the sailors rowed to shore and burst into a guard-house and set the captive free. I don't know what tune the trumpets of resurrection shall play, but it may be the doxology which is now sounding across Christendom. How much more hearty we would be in our songs, and how easily we could drive back the dumb devil from all our worshiping assemblages, if we could realize that nearly all our hymns have a stirring history.

That glorious hymn, "Stand Up for Jesus" was suggested by the last words of Dudley Tyng, who was dying from having his right arm torn off in a thrashing machine. That hymn, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus" heard through a telephone, converted an obdurate soul. "Shall We Gather at the River" was a hymn first sung in our Brooklyn Prospect Park, at the children's May anniversary, and then started to encircle the world. "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" is a song that has saved hundreds of dissipated young men.

Tom, the drummer boy in the army, was found crying, and an officer asked him what was the matter! "Oh," he said, "I had a dream last night. My sister died ten years ago, and my mother never was herself again and she died soon after. Last night I dreamt I was killed in battle, and that mother and sister came down to meet me." After the next battle was over, some one crossing the field heard a voice that he recognized as the voice of Tom, the drummer boy, singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." But at the end of the first verse the voice became very

feeble, and at the end of the second verse it stopped, and they went up and found Tom, the drummer boy, leaning against a stump and dead.

That hymn, "Oh, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing," was suggested to Charles Wesley by Peter Bohler, who, after his conversion, said, "I had better keep silent about it." "No," said Wesley, "if you had ten thousand tongues you had better use them for Christ." And then that angel of hymnology penned the words:

Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing  
My dear Redeemer's praise;  
The glories of my God and King,  
The triumphs of His grace.

Jesus, the name that calms our fears,  
That bids our sorrows cease;  
'Tis music in the sinner's ears,  
'Tis life and health and peace.

While much of the modern music is a religious doggerel, a consecrated nonsense, a sacred tomfoolery, I would like to see some great musician of our time lift the baton and marshal Luther's Judgment Hymn, Yarmouth, Dundee, Ariel, Brattle Street, Uxbridge, Pleyel's Hymn, Harwell, Antioch, Mount Pisgah and Coronation, with a few regiments of mighty tunes made in our time, and storm Asia, Africa and America for the kingdom of God. But the first thing to do is to drive out the dumb devil of the text from all our churches.

Do not, however, let us lose ourselves in generalities. Not one of us but has had our lives sometimes touched by the evil spirit of the text—this awful dumb devil. We had just one opportunity of saying a Christian word that might have led a man or woman into a Christian life. The opportunity was fairly put before us. The word of invitation or consolation or warning came to the inside gate of the mouth, but there it halted. Some hindering power locked the jaws together so that they did not open. The tongue lay flat and still in the bottom of the mouth as though struck with paralysis. We were mute. Though God had given us the physiological apparatus for speech, and our lungs were filled with air which, by the command of our will, could have made the laryngeal muscles move and the vocal organs vibrate, we were wickedly and fatally silent. For all time and eternity we missed our chance.

Or it was a prayer meeting, and the service was thrown open for prayer and remarks, and there was a dead halt—everything silent as a graveyard at midnight. Indeed it was a graveyard at midnight. An embarrassing pause took place that put a wet blanket on all the meeting. Men, bold enough on business exchange or in worldly circles, shut their eyes as though they were praying in silence but they were not praying at all. They were busy hoping somebody else would do his duty. The women flushed under the awful pause and made their fans move rapidly. Some brother with no cold coughed, by that sound trying to fill up the time, and the meeting was slain. But what killed it?—the dumb devil.

This is the way I account for the fact that the stupidest places on earth are some prayer meetings. I do not see how a man keeps any grace if he regularly attends them. They are spiritual refrigerators. Religion kept on ice. How many of us have lost occasions of usefulness? In a sculptor's studio stood a figure of the god Opportunity. The sculptor had made the hair fall down over the face of the statue so as to completely cover it, and there were wings to the feet. When asked why he so represented Opportunity, the sculptor answered, "The face of the statue is thus covered up, because we do not recognize Opportunity when it comes, and the wings to the feet show that Opportunity is swiftly gone."

But do not let the world deride the church because of all this, for the dumb devil is just as conspicuous in the world. The two great political parties will soon assemble to build platforms for the presidential candidates to stand on. A committee of each party will be appointed to make the platform. After proper deliberation the committees will come in with a ringing roar, "Whereas" and "Whereas" and "Whereas." Pronouncements all shaped with the one idea of getting the most votes. All expression in regard to the great moral evils of the country ignored. No expression about the liquor traffic, for that would lose the rum vote. No expression in regard to the universal attempt at the demolition of the Lord's day. No recognition of God in the history of this nation for that would lose the vote of atheists. But "Whereas" and "Whereas" and "Whereas." Nine cheers will be given for the platform. The dumb devil of the text will put one wing over the Republican platform and the other wing over the Democratic platform. There is nothing involved in the next election except offices. The great conventions will be opened with prayer by their chaplains. If they avoid platitudes and tell the honest truth in their prayers they will say: "O Lord, we want to be postmasters and consuls and foreign ministers and United States district attorneys. For that we are here, and for that we will strive till the election next November. Give us office or we die, for ever and ever. Amen."

The world, to say the least, is no better than the church on this subject of silence at the wrong time. In other words, is it not time for Christianity to become pronounced and aggressive as never before? Take sides for God and sobriety and righteousness. "If the Lord be God, follow Him; if Baal, then follow him." Have you opportunity of rebuking a sin? Rebuke it. Have you a chance to cheer a disheartened soul? Cheer it. Have you a useful word to speak? Speak it.

Be out and out, up and down for righteousness. If your ship is afloat on the Pacific Ocean of God's mercy, hang out your colors from masthead. Show your passport if you have one. Do not smuggle your soul into the harbor of heaven. Speak out for God! This morning close up the chapter of lost opportunities, and pitch it into the East River and open a new chapter. Before you get to the door on your way out this morning shake hands with some one, and ask him to join you on the road to heaven. Do not drive up to heaven in a two-wheeled "sulky" with room only for one, and that yourself, but get the biggest Gospel wagon you can find and pile it full of friends and neighbors, and shout till they hear you all up and down the skies, "Come with us, and we will do you good, for the Lord hath promised good concerning Israel."

The opportunity for good which you may consider insignificant may be tremendous for results, as when on sea Captain Holdane swore at the ship's crew with an oath that wished them all in perdition, and a Scotch sailor touched his cap, and said, "Captain, God hears prayer, and we would be badly off if you're wish were answered." Captain Holdane was convicted by the sailor's remark and converted, and became the means of the salvation of his brother Robert, who had been an infidel, and then Robert became a minister of the Gospel, and under his ministry the godless Felix Neff became the world renowned missionary of the Cross, and the worldly Merle L'Aubigne became the author of "The History of the Reformation," and will be the glory of the church for all ages.

Perhaps you may do as much as the Scotch sailor who just tipped his cap and used one broken sentence, by which the earth and the heavens are still resounding with potent influences. Do something for God, and do it right away, or you will never do it at all.

Time flies away fast,  
The while we never remember;  
How soon our life here  
Grows old with the year  
That dies with the next December.

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR  
MAY 22.

Lesson Text: "Daniel and His Companions," Daniel i., 8-21—Golden Text: Daniel i., 8—Commentary.

8. "But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." This portion of the first verse of our lesson is the Golden Text for the day; we therefore give a little extra space to it. We see Daniel, one of a company of young Jews, carried captive in the third year of Jehoiakim, in the palace of the king of Babylon, in training to stand in due time before the king as one of his wise men. While being taught the wisdom of the Chaldeans they are to be nourished with food and wine from the king's table. Daniel determines that he and his companions will not defile themselves with food which has been offered to idols, for they are true worshipers of the only living and true God, and understand that whatever is not offered to Him is offered to devils (Lev. xvii., 7; Deut. xxxii., 17; 1 Cor. x., 20). All true believers are commanded to do all things, even their eating and drinking, to the glory of God (1 Cor. x., 31), and this one command covers the whole temperance question for the Christian.

9. "Now God had brought Daniel into favor and tender love with the prince of the eunuchs." When any one determines to glorify God and serve Him only, the way will be prepared. When a man's ways please the Lord He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him (Prov. xvi., 7). See the story of Joseph, Gen. xxxix., 21; Acts vii., 9, 10, and remember that the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of all who trust in Him (II Chron. xvi., 9).

10. "And the prince of the eunuchs said unto Daniel, I fear my lord, the king." Daniel feared no man, neither did he fear death, but he did fear to offend his God. The fear of man bringeth a snare, but whose putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe (Prov. xxix., 25). How often the fear of man or the desire to please man leads people into sin; the only remedy is to know the living God and live only to please Him.

11, 12. "Prove Thy servants, I beseech Thee, ten days, and let them give us pulse to eat and water to drink." A simple vegetable fare which they could be sure had not come from the king's table, nor been dedicated to devils. On such food Daniel felt he could ask the blessing of his God and expect it. Let Christians test all their eating and drinking, all their home entertainments and church entertainments, by the honest question from the heart, Can I conscientiously ask the blessing of God upon this? And it will tend to make all these more simple and for the glory of God, Daniel's conduct made him seem very peculiar in the eyes of some others, but he remembered that Israel was to be a peculiar treasure unto God above all people (Ex. xix., 5). And he sought above all things to please God.

13. "Then let our countenances be looked upon before Thee, and as Thou seest, deal with Thy servant." The child of God may be sure that the blessing of God shall be made manifest, so that others shall be compelled to behold it. As surely as the work of the devil is manifest in those who are given to strong drink, so surely shall the work of God be manifest in those who honor Him even in their eating and drinking. The testimony of Jesus is, "If any man serve Me, him will My Father honor" (John xii., 26).

14. "So he consented to them in this matter and proved them ten days." The church at Smyrna was to be tried ten days (Rev. ii., 10), signifying a perfect trial. The ten plagues upon Egypt, the parables of the ten pounds and the ten virgins seem to indicate responsibility, and judgment in proportion to responsibility. As the number seven indicates perfection in reference to God, it may be that the numbers four, ten, twelve refer to perfect dealing with man in various ways.

15, 16. "And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children." The blessing of God will be manifest even in our bodies. It is marvelously manifest in the appearance of those whose bodies were once given to strong drink and sin in the service of the devil, but who have been rescued by the grace of God and made servants of Christ. Being made free from sin and become servants to God, they now bear fruit unto holiness and are ashamed of the former things, the end of which was death (Rom. vi., 21, 22). As to the manifestation of Christ in such as are possessed by Him, see how they glorified God in Paul (Gal. i., 16, 24) and how they took knowledge of the apostles that they had been with Jesus (Acts iv., 13).

17. "As for these four children, God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom, and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams." No doubt they studied, but He that is perfect in knowledge was with them (Job xxxvi., 4) and helped them and taught them many things not to be found in any books of the Chaldeans. God is no respecter of persons. He still giveth wisdom to all who sincerely ask Him (Jas. i., 5). There is no capital that can compare with a heart and head right with God, a pure heart and a clear head sanctified and enlightened by the Holy Spirit through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ is the greatest of blessings. But this no one can have who is given to much wine (Eph. v., 18; 1 Cor. vi., 19).

18, 19. "Now at the end of the days, the prince of the eunuchs brought them in before Nebuchadnezzar, and among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Michael and Azariah; therefore stood they before the king." The food and wine from the king's table, and all the wisdom of Babylon, could not do for the others what the God of Daniel could and did for those who relied upon Him and yielded their bodies to Him. Happy are those who can truly say, "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him" (Ps. lxi., 5). Then as to standing before the king of Babylon, they were conscious that they stood also before the King of Kings, and could say, with Elijah, "The Lord God of Israel liveth before whom I stand" (1 Kings xviii., 1). See also Luke i., 19.

## CONDITION OF CROPS.

The Monthly Report of the Government Statistician.

The State of Winter Wheat and the Cotton Acreage.

The statistical returns of the United States Department of Agriculture for May indicate an average condition of 84 for wheat, against 81.2 last month. The weather has been too cold for rapid growth, yet the crop has improved perceptibly. The change in the central wheat region is from 71 to 75 in Ohio, 83 to 84 in Michigan, 75 to 85 Indiana, 82 to 86 in Illinois, 72 to 74 in Missouri, and 76 to 80 in Kansas. In Michigan April weather was quite severe, causing considerable "heaving" in clay soils that nearly offset the improvement in other areas. Low temperature prevented much improvement in Missouri. Condition has slightly declined in California, yet the prospect is still good on the Pacific Coast.

The condition of rye has advanced from 87 to 88.9. Winter barley averages 92.8. The percentage of New York is 92; California, 94; Illinois, 90; Michigan, 88. Mowing lands have suffered some loss of condition from winter freezing, but make a higher average than the winter grains, or 89.6 for the entire breadth. The condition of pastures average 87.5.

The proportion of spring plowing usually done on May 1 is a little above three-fourths for the whole country, or 76.6 per cent, as reported. The present season has been cold and unfavorable for rapid progress of spring work, and the proportion returned as done is only 64.6 per cent. In the Eastern States temperature has been high, and the work is more advanced than usual. From Pennsylvania to Virginia there has been slight excess of rainfall, with low temperature, which has hindered spring work. In the central West slight departure from normal precipitation has occurred, with some deficiency of heat, with such distribution as to delay farm operations, which are not so well advanced as usual in this region. The Pacific Coast has been comparatively cool, and spring plowing has been delayed. Altogether the spring may be considered late, and the work of the farm crowded into narrow limits.

The May returns to the Department report delay in the work of cotton planting from low temperature, drouth in many districts, and in some an excess of rain. Germination is arrested and the plants start slowly. Some replanting will be necessary. It is estimated that 85 per cent. of the crop is usually planted by May 1. This year the estimates make only 75.3.

The decrease of area as indicated averages 18.6 per cent. The percentages are as follows: Virginia, 72; North Carolina, 70; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 83; Florida, 80; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 83; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 82; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 74; Missouri, 74.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

91ST DAY.—The House bill to admit certain foreign-built ships to American registry was passed without change by a vote of forty to ten.

92D DAY.—The Senate passed the bill enlarging the Yellowstone National Park by about one-third its present area.

93D DAY.—The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Princeton, N. J., on condition that the Monument Association will contribute a like sum.—The Senate passed the Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal bill.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill creating a new grade of letter carriers to receive \$1200 per annum and empowering the Postmaster-General to appoint from the carrier force a District Superintendent to every division numbering not less than fifty nor more than 100 carriers.—Senate bill for the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture was made a special order.

94TH DAY.—The Senate agreed to appropriate \$50,000 toward the expenses of the naval review at the Columbian Exposition.—The Naval Appropriation bill was considered.—Mr. Call introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the condition at Cuba and the islands known as the Greater Antilles, Bahamas and the Lesser Antilles or Windward Islands.—Mr. Dawes introduced a joint resolution directing the President to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on October 12, 1492.

95TH DAY.—The consideration of the Naval bill was resumed and several minor amendments were proposed by Mr. Hale and agreed to.—The River and Harbor bill was reported.—The gross increase made by the Senate Committee is \$1,981,143.—Mr. Gorman spoke in favor of adequate appropriations for public works.—Mr. Quay introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a mint in Philadelphia.

In the House.

105TH DAY.—The River and Harbor bill was passed. It carries an appropriation of about \$21,000,000.

106TH DAY.—The House began the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.—Mr. Fithian introduced a resolution to set apart three days in June for discussion and voting on the bill introduced by him to admit to American registry foreign-built ships.

107TH DAY.—The House agreed to the conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill.—Mr. Watson, of Georgia, gave notice that the People's party representatives henceforth would oppose all requests for unanimous consent.—The House spent the remainder of the day in Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, most of the time being devoted to the eighth item, which provides an appropriation of \$630,500 for the new mint at Philadelphia. It was stricken out.

108TH DAY.—Mr. Oates introduced a resolution asking for an investigation of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered.

109TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for pensions for the current fiscal year of \$7,674,332, and recommending that the deficiency be supplied by reappropriating that sum from the unexpended balance of \$8,834,079 remaining to the credit of pensions for the fiscal year of 1891.—The day was spent in consideration of the Sibley claim.

110TH DAY.—Mr. Stone introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Bank and the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company.—The remainder of the session was devoted to the private calendar.

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| ONE YEAR.....     | \$1.00 |
| SIX MONTHS.....   | .50    |
| THREE MONTHS..... | .25    |

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

## Mill Creek.

Miss Julia Musser spent Saturday and Sunday at her home.

Mrs. Katie Banks, of Mapleton, called on friends here on Monday.

J. G. Hicks, wife and family spent a portion of Saturday and Sunday in Altoona.

Preaching services will be held in the Baptist church next Sunday by Rev. Strayer.

Mrs. Rutherford, who is now at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Tate, still continues ill.

Houghton Atkinson, of Philadelphia, paid a short visit to his cousin, E. H. Green, on Sunday.

George Eby is having a fine summer kitchen added to his tenant house occupied by James Horton.

The jury at court this week is partly composed of a staunch young republican from Brady township, E. H. Green.

Three flower beds now further enhance the grounds about the railroad station at this place. A new fence around the same is next in order.

The young child of Elmer Sims, whose illness we noted last week, died last Friday. The remains were interred at Greenwood on Sunday. They have the sympathy of friends and neighbors.

A movement is on foot for a proper observance of Memorial day. Committees of the various Sunday schools are being appointed and with a little effort we can show our regard for the soldiers, both dead and living.

May be that not all of our people know that a place within a mile of here exists from which it is possible to view Allensville, ten miles distant. But such is the case. From that bend of what is called the Stonebraker road, on a clear day, a view which is not surpassed by that presented to the eye when looking northeast from Bedford springs, can be had. 'Tis vastly worth the time it takes to walk there to examine the place.

On account of domestic infelicity a wife and mother of four children departed from the home of the husband rather, taking her children with her, last week. After being strongly importuned by the husband, they returned on Sabbath evening. We are unable to say whether or not the fatted calf was killed. We might deal further with reference to the cause of the departure were it not that it might hurt the reputation of the recently licensed hotel.

Totally without desire to in any manner whatsoever make these columns in the least sensational, we call attention to an existence, in the west end of town which is by no means angelic. We speak of facts, and if the existence, before mentioned, which is generally clothed in greasy calico were a formation of chastity and virtue instead of a festering slimy corruption of immortality and lost womanhood, some married men and more single ones might be singing "Just as I am," and waiting for the sound of Gabriel's trumpet instead of humming with sore displeasure. "Dear me, I gave myself away."

## Mount Union.

John Rummell and W. G. Ewing were on the sick list last week.

Henkell Rummell visited friends and acquaintances in Huntingdon last week.

C. B. Thompson, of Bedford, visited parents and friends in town over Sunday and Monday.

W. J. Campbell, of Mapleton, a student at the Medico-Chirurgical college, of Philadelphia, was in town on Thursday last.

Misses Ettie and Carry Paull of Orbisonia, who resided in town several years ago, were in town last week visiting friends.

The public schools of this place with the exception of No. 2, Miss Jean McDonald teacher, which closed yesterday, wound up the term, with appropriate exercises on Friday last.

A. E. Martin has greatly improved

the appearance of his residence on Shirley street by adding a new porch and lowering the windows. The American House is also being repaired.

Chapter 6797 of the Epworth League of the M. E. church of this place, held an anniversary prayer and praise meeting on Sunday morning last at 6 o'clock A. M. The meeting was a success, a large number of members and others being present.

W. T. Bell, of this place, cashier of the Central Banking Company located here, has also been chosen cashier of the Orbisonia bank, a new institution in Orbisonia. Mr. Bell went to the latter place on Tuesday to superintend the opening of the bank for business.

Washington Camp, No. 346, Pa., P. O. S. of A., had the pleasure Monday night of entertaining J. F. James, of No. 232, Yeagertown and the following delegation from No. 59, Mapleton: B. F. White, R. H. Brumbaugh, J. B. Montgomery, E. R. Estep, A. W. Kelley, W. D. Cree, C. H. Hooper, H. E. Himes, Harry Wagoner and the editor of the ITEM.

The third section of a train hauling Barnum & Bailey's show was delayed at this point on Sunday morning last about an hour. Most of our citizens who were up went out to see what was to be seen. Some one remarked that the train had stopped to give the elephant a chance to put his trunk off; the rumor was not generally credited, however, and it was soon found out that a stay-rod on one of the cars had broken and as soon as it could be got off the train proceeded.

Ross, a son of landlord George Smithe, of the American House, met with a severe accident on Friday last at the bridge of the P. R. R., below town, which is being widened to accommodate three tracks. It seems that he was performing his duties when a truck loaded with sand came upon him so suddenly that he could not get out of the way and was knocked down, the wheels passing over his left side diagonally across from the shoulders. The young man was brought home as soon as possible and at present is getting along as well as could be expected.

## Smith Valley.

Preaching at Bowman's chapel next Sunday at 10 A. M., by Rev. Shoemaker.

Many of the farmers are nearly done planting corn and potatoes and are looking forward to time of gathering.

J. S. Pheasant is much improved in his physical condition. He hopes to be able to be out on the farm before many days.

We advise all good citizens, and especially farmers, to work for Hon. P. M. Lytle at the primary election June 11th.

W. H. Dell, who has been mining for some time, prefers spending the summer in the open air, having contracted to work on a farm for a time at least.

T. W. Smith has purchased one of the finest horses to be found in this section; this, with his new wagon, makes a very pretty "rig." Will knows a good thing when he sees it.

We are highly pleased to learn, through the columns of the ITEM, of the success of Prof. J. O. Smith with his select school at Calvin. Mr. Smith is a sure success wherever he goes.

The valley no longer looks bare and desolate, but the hills are covered with their coats of green. The vividity of old Sidling hill and the freshness of its balmy air brings many visitors to our vicinity.

J. P. Smith will soon be ready to raise his new barn. We are informed that the carpenters, J. Q. Dell and gang are waiting on the masons. Quincy is always up to time with his part of the work.

D. P. Pheasant has been confined to his bed with rheumatism for several days. He is one of the best and best known farmers in this part of the county and we hope his illness may be of short duration.

Some one has said that "Lessons poorly learned slip from the mind like icicles the hand." From what we see now and then along the road, we are led to believe that this is the case with some of our young men in regard to temperance lessons, if they ever learned them. Present indications are that another crop of apples, if used like some of our good people have used the last year's crop, would be a deadly curse to a few individuals. Why should people be so thoughtless as to abuse the gift of a merciful God to such an extent as we observe now and then along the public highway. Much complaint is being made along this line because of recent actions of intemperance in this neighborhood. We would say prohibit public ridicule and severe contempt by good behavior.

Memorial day is rapidly approaching and we do not hear of any special arrangement being made for its observance in this valley. Can it be that the old soldiers of this neighborhood will leave the day pass without observing it

farther than merely to decorate the graves of our dead heroes, their comrades, who fell by their sides. Why not procure the service of an orator and observe the 30th of May in a way that will deeply impress the minds of the young men and women and make an impression that would cause them to hold the defenders of our country and the grand old Stars and Stripes in a higher esteem than they ever dreamed of in the past. With the musical talent we have this can be made a grand success such that it would compare with that of the larger towns of the county.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

## Political Announcements.

### CONGRESS.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Congress in the 18th Congressional District, subject to the decision of the Republicans of Huntingdon county, and the action of the District Conference.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON.  
Huntingdon, Pa., May 3, 1892.

### LEGISLATURE.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican primaries.

JNO. S. BARE.  
Huntingdon, April 13, 1892.

## AGENTS WANTED. THE STORY OF ST. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

**Famous Paintings  
In The Original Oil Colors.**

Price only \$2.75, Outfit \$1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

**—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—**

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

## Go To Logan's.

## Things New This Week.

**Oxford Ties Just  
here and are  
very nice.**

**Spring and Summer  
Hats  
For Men Women  
and Children.**

**A choice selection  
of Spring styles  
in Calicos.**

**Outing Flannels  
allgrades.**

**Shades and Prices  
Lace curtains and  
Curtain Poles.**

**Very neat and  
cheap.**

**Carpets, Oil cloth  
and Wall Paper  
of various designs.**

**Come and See for  
Yourself.**

## —GREAT— REDUCTION —SALE!—

Beginning with May 20th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

**Two Car Loads of Wagon.**

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND  
SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

**Slky & Walking Cultivators  
135 Spring-Tooth Harrows**

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17  
which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.

One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.

One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

**Eighty-Seven Plows,**

I have yet on hand 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

**Rough and worked Lumber,**  
shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

**A. S. WELCH,**

**Mount Union, - - Penn'a.**

## A RATTLING GOOD DRY GOODS STORE.

in addition to our fine line of Dry Goods and notions I want to call your attention to a few specials which are now in demand.

I have a big line of

NOTTINGHAM, REAL IRISH POINT, AND SWISS

**LACE CURTAINS**

that are beautiful, better than we have ever kept before. Also a full line of all the new things in parasols and sunshades.

The most beautiful line of

**FANS**

we have ever shown

We have also a very fine line of

**MOQUET, SMYRNA and COAT SKIN RUGS** which are right in price. During the Spring I was in several very fine stores in two of the best cities in the eastern part of this State where they claim goods are sold very close, and yet I found I was selling a great many goods (the exact same things they had) cheaper than they were. The merchants ask me how and why I did this, my answer was, I sell goods strictly for cash and make no calculations for losses. Their answer was "well you can afford to do it," as after all that is only the correct way of doing business. Nearly every one of those merchants began with the idea of doing a strictly cash business, but gradually got away from it excepting one firm in each city, and everyone pointed to them as the sharpest competitor they had. This is a further proof that the cash business is the proper way to do it, and I am fully determined never to break away from it. I buy no job lots but clean fresh, good goods and they must be sold right.

Do not forget the fact that every dollar you buy out of the county is a loss to the county.

Very Respectfully,

**WILLIAM REED,**

Opera House.

Huntingdon, Pa.

## LOCAL NOTES.

—A full line of baby caps at Mrs Evans'.

—The latest style of hats and frames at Mrs. Evans'.

—The state medical association is in session at Harrisburg this week.

—Mrs. E. Evans, of Cassville, is visiting friends in Somerset county.

—Rev. M. L. Smith, will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Mrs. A. Broombaugh and son visited her daughter at Huntingdon over Sunday.

—Sherwood Freed and J. L. Montgomery, of Altoona, were visitors in town this week.

—Mrs. L. M. Speer and children and Miss Belle Clark, of this place, are visiting in Tyrone.

—John Hughes last week moved into one of George W. Yocum's houses on Glendower Way.

—H. C. Burkett was last Thursday appointed postmaster at Greenwood Furnace, this county.

—For Sale—A New England cabinet organ, good as new. For further particulars call at this office.

—George Howard and wife, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with Mrs. Howard's mother in Mapleton.

—"A stitch in time" often saves Consumption. Downs' Elixir used in time saves life. Sold by A. B. Gillam.

—Mrs. W. A. Parker and children, of Kipple, visited parents and friends at Mapleton during the past week.

—A new schedule will go into effect on the Pennsylvania railroad next Sunday. Many changes are expected.

—Mrs. B. F. Myton and Miss Bell, of Altoona, also Milton Ross, of Tyrone, visited A. B. Gillam and wife the past week.

—Rev. S. E. Forgens, pastor of the Baptist church, of Bellwood, has been elected chaplain of the Huntingdon Reformatory.

—Mrs. Grace Lightner and son, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of the past week with her mother, Mrs. Mattie Stever in Mapleton.

—Mrs. May Julius and children, who have been spending the winter with her parents in Mapleton, left last Thursday evening for Harrisburg.

—C. W. Mayer, supervisor of division No. 6, with headquarters at Mifflin, resigned May 1st. E. J. Cleve, of Philipsburg has been appointed to the vacancy.

—J. K. Gillam spent Sabbath with his nephew, Martin Wilson, at the Altoona hospital. He is much improved and thinks he will be around in a few days.

—Dr. A. H. Evans, of Cassville, spent a short time in Mapleton last Friday and on Saturday left for Cambria county where he is visiting among friends.

—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, now in session at Omaha, Nebraska, has decided to not increase the number of bishops.

—It mildly expresses it to say the M. E. congregation was treated to a masterly and instructive sermon by their Rev. M. L. Smith. All were very much benefited by it.

—Costiveness is the primary cause of much disease. Dr. Henry Baxter's mandrake Bitters will permanently cure costiveness. Every bottle warranted. Sold by A. B. Gillam.

—The Saxton Herald, a very neat Bedford county paper, published by our friend, W. Thompson, entered upon its ninth volume last week. We wish it and its editor continued success.

—Owing to an accident Mrs. Evans' new millinery goods have been delayed for several days. She is now prepared to supply the public with everything in the line of fancy and stylish millinery.

—W. H. Mounts and I. N. Swope were down at Logan on Sunday to see Albert White, formerly of Mapleton, who has been quite poorly since April 26th with malaria. His condition is improving.

—Walter McColm, of Petersburg, charged with rape who was admitted to bail on April 1st, failed to appear at court last week, having left for parts unknown. His bondsman is John Rudy, of Petersburg.

—There were several common drunks in town Saturday night and also a few on Sunday. One of the Sunday participants was locked up and on Monday morning was hauled up before Burgess McCarl for sentence.

—In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Good for man and animal. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by A. B. Gillam.

—Fritchey Bros., of Huntingdon, want the people of this vicinity to know that they are prepared to fill promptly all orders for planing mill work and to make it known have planted their advertisement in the ITEM. Read it.

—For thirty days extending from April 16th to May 15th, the shipments of sand from the works of the Speer White Sand company at this place amounted to 301 cars, averaging 24½ tons each. Of this amount 146 cars were first quality of sand.

—A. S. Welch, of Mount Union, the leading implement dealer and the most liberal advertiser in Huntingdon county has a change of advertisement in this issue. No man in the county is better able to express an opinion on the value of printer's ink than is Mr. Welch.

—An enigma is going the rounds of our exchanges, which reads as follows: "My name is composed of three syllables. My second and third is what nearly every farmer is striving for; my first is the place to go and get it, and my whole is a county in Pennsylvania.

—A personal communication from W. B. Stone, Ethel Landing, Beaver county, formerly agent at this station, announces the arrival of a son in his family. The junior Stone will bear the name of William Harry. Mother and child are getting along very nicely. Congratulations.

—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., and the annual convention of the Daughters of Rebekah are in session at Sunbury this week. Gideon C. Miller represents Mapleton Lodge No. 468, in the Grand Lodge and Mrs. Ada McDonald represents Aldema Lodge No. 189, in the annual convention.

—The Orbisonia bank commenced business yesterday. The stock is owned by the Central Banking Company of Mount Union but it will be run as a distinct organization. T. H. Adams is president and W. T. Bell, cashier. The cashier informed us last evening that the first day's business was far beyond their expectations.

—Mrs. D. B. Wagner, 420 Penn street, Huntingdon, has just opened a full line of seasonable and fashionable Millinery Goods, consisting of hats bonnets, flowers, ribbons and laces, and everything in the millinery line, which she is selling at rock bottom prices. She has secured the services of a fashionable trimmer, and will guarantee satisfaction. New goods arriving daily.

## Entertainment Programme.

An entertainment will be held in the M. E. church, Mount Union, Saturday evening, May 28th, under the auspices of the Epworth League, to be given by Mr. Percy Withers, of Elkhart, Indiana; Miss Cora L. Ball, of Williamsport, Pa.; Miss Annie B. Stratford, of Mount Union, Pa., graduates of the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia:

Music.  
 "Legend of the Organ Builder," Cora L. Ball.  
 (a) "Vacation Time," Percy C. Withers.  
 (b) "Dot Little Dog under dot Vagon," Percy C. Withers.  
 "Death Bridge of the Fay," Annie B. Stratford.  
 Music.  
 "Picnic Sam," Percy C. Withers.  
 "Trouble in the Amen Corner," Annie B. Stratford.  
 "Aunt Poly's George Washington," Cora A. Ball.  
 Music.  
 "Blue Sky Somewhere," Annie B. Stratford.  
 Recitation Selected, Cora L. Ball.  
 "New Lochinvar," Percy C. Withers.  
 Music.

**Excursion Tickets to Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Account German Baptist Brethren, via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the accommodation of delegates to the meeting of German Baptist Brethren, to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 3d to 9th, excursion tickets will be sold May 28th to June 4th, valid to return until June 30th, 1892, inclusive, from the following stations at the rates quoted:—

Duncannon, Newport, Port Royal, and Mifflin, \$23.50, via any line from Chicago, except Illinois Central, and from same stations at \$23.60 via Illinois Central from Chicago. Tickets will be sold via any line from Chicago from the following stations, as follows: Lewistown Junction, \$23.45; Mapleton, \$23.45; Tyrone, \$22.68; Bedford, \$23.27; Martinsburg, Pa., \$22.92; Altoona, \$22.25; Ebensburg, \$22.14; and Johnstown, \$21.09.

## Court Notes.

Last week proved a very busy one at court. Among the many matters brought up were the following which are of great interest:

Geo. Cato, a Reformatory prisoner charged with assault and battery upon a monitor, pled guilty. Sentenced to pay \$1 fine and three years and five months in the Western penitentiary.

Edward Williams and Harry Angell plead guilty of an attempt to escape from the Reformatory. Sentenced to pay \$1 fine and spend 2 years in the Western penitentiary.

W. F. Crolus plead guilty of the larceny of a watch from the jewelry store of Stewart Bros. and appealed to the mercy of the court. Sentence suspended.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Cornealy, charged with an attempt to wreck a train at Spruce Creek, on Sunday, 1st of May last by placing a portion of a brake wheel upon the north track a few minutes before Way Passenger was due, Judge Furst charged the jury that from all the evidence in the case the defendant had undoubtedly committed the offense while under the influence of alcohol purchased he was very glad to say, in Blair and not in Huntingdon county. But that while intoxication was a defence to the crime of murder in the first degree because PREMEDITATION became an essential element, in murder in the second degree and lesser crimes requiring intent, intoxication was not a defence, unless so great as to amount to mania potu or insanity, the existence of which, in this case, the evidence failed to prove. The charge was clear and able exposition of the law as it exists in Pennsylvania. A verdict of guilty was returned. Sentence, \$1 fine and 7 years in penitentiary.

Elmer Corbin, alias Earnest Rogers, a paroled Reformatory convict plead guilty to the charge of rape committed upon Ruth Streit, aged 8 years, of Juniata township on March 8th. Sentence, \$1 fine and 12 years in penitentiary.

The trial of 'Squire B. F. Clark, of Tod township, on the charge of perjury, was long and wdarisome, yet gotly contested. It grew out of an attempt on the part of H. W. Petrikin, Esq., to take out a warrant, in the State department for 201 acres of land, alleged to be unimproved, in Tod township. The necessary affidavit of one disinterested person that the land in question was unimproved was made by Mr. Clark. John Griffith, now deceased, was the reputed owner of the land since 1854 and he instituted a prosecution against Mr. Clark for perjury. The latter's defense was that he made the affidavit on advise of his counsel R. B. Petrikin, Esq., according to the latter's construction of an Act of Assembly of 1889 and that his action was not one of willful perjury. He was found guilty but has not been sentenced.

The members of the Grand Jury, in making their report to the honorable court, said that they visited the Alms-house and found the same in excellent condition, far better than anticipated:

"We find the number of inmates to be 34, their health good, and none insane. But we recommend, in order to curtail expenses of the Alms-house, the following:

"That it would be advisable to direct the Poor Directors to reduce the number of physicians in the medical force; and that the out-door expenses of relief could and should be curtailed."

## Memorial Day.

Gen. J. P. Taylor, Department Commander G. A. R. has issued the following general order to the posts throughout the State:

HDQRS. DEPT. OF PENN'A.,  
 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
 No. 1025 ARCH STREET,  
 PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1892.

Once more the returning spring with its opening flowers resurrects the memory of our fallen comrades and reminds us of the approach of our sacred "Memorial Day." We see them as they fell when more than a quarter of a century ago the flood-tide of death swept them from our side; we see them scattered along our march of the passing years. some with dew of death not yet wiped away and the flowers still fresh with the tears of loved ones. Those of us that remain are but few in comparison with those who sleep beneath the ground that shall echo with our solemn tread. Soon we must commit this sacred duty to other hands; let us do it faithfully while we can. It is timely and profitable we

should once again repair to the graves of our fallen comrades, and let the memory of their heroic deeds baptize us afresh with loyalty to their heroism and devotion to their country.

Need I urge upon you that each step and action on that day be so fraught with regard for the occasion and reverence for the departed comrades, that we shall command the respect and commendation of every citizen throughout the Nation.

Let us reverently and tenderly garland with Nature's purest and most fragrant gift each mound where sleeps our comrade, and affectionately think of the unmarked graves of our patriot brothers, remembering that in this solemn mission we have the sympathy and prayers of the widow and orphan, and the blessing of a grateful Republic.

Arrangements will be made by the Posts in this Department for the observance of Memorial Day, May 30th, 1892. Comrades are enjoined to see that this sacred duty is performed in a solemn and reverent manner.

In localities where there are more than one Post co-operation in the ceremonies should be observed.

Forms for Memorial Day services can be had upon application to these Headquarters. By Command of

JOHN P. TAYLOR,  
 Department Commander.  
 SAML. P. TOWN.  
 Asst. Adj. General.

## Reformatory Notes.

From Record of May 14th.  
 Population, 485.  
 Last consecutive number, 940.  
 Three inmates are on the sick list and occupy cots in the hospital.  
 The visitors to the Reformatory this week numbered forty-nine.  
 There has been a slide trombone added to the instruments in the band.  
 The stonemasons are at work on the stone for use in the new Cell House.  
 No. 533 was returned to the Reformatory for violation of his parole on Tuesday.

The board of managers held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon.  
 The carpenters have finished the officers' cloak and bath rooms in the lower guard rooms.

Inmate No. 77 was discharged at the expiration of his maximum sentence on Monday.

The plumbers are covering the pipes in the ducts with asbestos, the former covering having burnt out.  
 Harry I. Maclay, formerly a clerk in the postoffice at Huntingdon, now occupies a position as clerk in the general office.

Consecutive No. 622 was released on Wednesday on final discharge, he having served his maximum sentence of one year.

The hospital building, now being changed to officer's quarters, has its walls raised to the second story and will soon be ready for the roof.

Assistant Machinist Gerlock, while working at the lathe in the machine shop yesterday, had his hand severely cut by a piece of steel which he was dressing.

The band is showing much improvement, every day strains of heart-stirring music floats on the breeze, mingled now and then with a few discordant notes. The latter, are getting like angels' visits, few and far between.

C. E. Hooper, who for the past three months has been a clerk in the general office, left the service of the Reformatory on last Saturday to accept a position as Assistant Secretary with the American Sewer Pipe Co., of Huntingdon. It is a well deserved advancement, as Mr. Hooper is an excellent young man and a good clerk.

Robert Nelson, No. 398, received from Allegheny county, September 21st, 1890, and who was promoted to the First Grade May first, while assisting in loading a wagon with bags, on Saturday last in order to pull a bag around on the wagon, and while standing on the top of some other bags which were already loaded, struck an iron hook into the bag with the idea of pulling the bag on top of the others then loaded. He threw his weight on the hook, when unfortunately the hook pulled out of the bag and allowed him to fall off the side of the wagon backwards, alighting on his shoulders, fracturing his spine. Every attention possible was given him but his injuries were of such a serious character that death ensued on Wednesday afternoon the 11th. Appropriate services were held in the Chapel on Friday, conducted by Rev. B. H. Hart, Pastor of the West Huntingdon Methodist church, and he was buried in the Cemetery connected with the Reformatory.

## Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick Headache, you will find Speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottle only 50cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons.

# We Received Last week

a full and complete line of

## All-Wool Henriettas

and

## Cashmeres

in

## Blue

and

## Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

## Blue, Brown

and

## Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods

of above kind will find our

stock complete.

# A. B. Gillam.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER,

(Established in 1879.)

### The Oldest Agricultural Paper in America.

Office: 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.  
 Office Southern Edition: 228 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

The veteran AMERICAN FARMER, which is the senior by many years of all the agricultural papers in the country, having been published in Baltimore for nearly three-quarters of a century, and always maintained a high character, has passed into new hands, who have removed the main office to Washington, D. C. The office of the Southern Edition will still be retained at Baltimore, Md.

**GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.**  
 The new proprietors have greatly enlarged and improved the journal. It now has 82 large pages, with a handsomely-embellished cover. It is printed in the best style, on fine book paper, with an abundance of illustrations by the best artists. It aims to be the largest and handsomest farmer periodical in the country, and no other gives as much high-class reading matter.

**THE VERY BEST AGRICULTURAL TALENT**

in the United States has been secured to write for it. Specialists in all branches of farming, who are acknowledged to stand at the very head of their respective branches of knowledge, have been engaged to conduct the various departments of the journal, and everything that appears in its pages can be confidently relied on to be the best and latest knowledge and opinion on the subject. The science of agriculture is making strides in its development, and THE AMERICAN FARMER's object will be to keep its readers fully abreast of the latest developments, and make them the best informed and consequently the most successful farmers in the country. No man can hope to get the most from his fields and flocks without this knowledge, and the knowledge and hints he will get from THE AMERICAN FARMER will make his subscription price a most profitable investment for him. All this information will be plain, practical, and couched in every-day language.

**FOR THE FARMER'S FAMILY**  
 there is a Literary Department, made up of excellent short stories and interesting miscellaneous matter, and a Household Department, conducted by the foremost woman writer on the subject in the whole country.

**IN POLITICS.**  
 THE AMERICAN FARMER will be entirely neutral in politics, but support to the best of its ability a judicious protection through import duties on every farming product. It will have no friends in any party but the friends of the farmers, and no enemies but theirs. It will not hesitate to attack any man who, by speech or vote, opposes the interests of the farmers, and it will carefully watch every movement in Congress, and every ruling and decision in the Executive Department affecting those interests. It is the only farming paper in the country that makes these things a specialty.

**THE SOUTHERN EDITION**  
 is devoted especially to the peculiar products and interests of the South, and will spare no labor or expense in promoting the well-being of the planters and farmers of that section.

**SEMI-MONTHLY.**  
 The journal is published regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month, thus giving 24 issues each year and an enormous amount of reading matter for the money.

The subscription price is \$1 a year, payable in advance. A special introductory offer is made to send it for the remainder of 1892 for 50 cents.

In subscribing, specify whether for the regular or the Southern edition. Send money by postal order or New York drafts. Address all communications to

THE AMERICAN FARMER,  
 1729 New York Avenue,  
 Sample Copies Free. Washington, D. C.

## BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchased the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, etc., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING,  
 Opposite O. era House, Huntingdon, Pa.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.  
A Prominent Professional Man's Extraordinary Statement.  
(N. Y. Sun.)

To the Editor: Sir—As my name and face have appeared in your paper and the public prints lately, and as many of my professional brethren are wondering at it, I feel it only just that I should make an explanation. The statement published over my name was made ten years ago, after long and mature investigation, and I have never changed my mind as to the facts then stated. At that time I said, as a physician, that I believed Warner's Safe Cure was the best of all known preparations for the troubles it was advocated to cure, and I say so still. I know it is considered the proper thing for the medical profession to decry proprietary and other advertised articles; but why should they do so? As the late Dr. J. G. Holland, writing over his own name in *Scribner's Monthly*, said:

"It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered or used in actual medical practice; when, however, any person knowing their virtue and foreseeing their popularity secures and advertises them, in the opinion of the bigoted old virtue went out of them."

Dr. Holland was an educated physician, an unprejudiced observer, and he spoke from a broad and unusual experience. Proprietary medicines should not be decry. The evidences of their value are overwhelming. I have seen patients recover from gravel, inflammation of the bladder and Bright's disease after using Warner's Safe Cure, even when all other treatment had failed.

I make this frank and outspoken statement in the interests of humanity and because I know it to be true. I trust for the same reason, you will give it to the public.

Respectfully,  
R. A. GUNN.  
No. 124 West Forty-seventh street, New York, March 1.

During the past three months Philadelphia has had 360 fires, involving the payment of insurance losses amounting to \$1,017,986.

A town down in Florida has abolished an ancient ordinance forbidding the hallooing of snakes in the streets.

How's This?  
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out all obligations made by their firm.  
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

When Traveling  
Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

B. F. ALLEN & Co., 335 Canal street, New York, are sole agents in the United States for Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.  
Dr. T. J. Williamson, Eustis, Fla., says: "The bottle of Braxton's medicine you sent me was given three ladies who were suffering from headache. They said the effect was instantaneous and very satisfactory." All druggists, fifty cents.

In the Spring

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine. The impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the cold months must be expelled or when the mild days come, and the effect of bracing air is lost, the body is liable to be overcome by debility or some serious disease. The remarkable success of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the universal praise it has received, make it worthy your confidence. It is the "ideal Spring Medicine."

"It Is Invaluable."

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for the past four years, and for a thorough blood purifier it has no superior. It is invaluable as a spring medicine; it invigorates the whole system and tones up the stomach, and since I became acquainted with Hood's Sarsaparilla I always take several bottles in the spring, and, as occasion requires, the rest of the year." L. U. GILMAN, Aurelia, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Where other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

N. Y. U-20

"August Flower"

Eight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the stomach distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am to-day stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J. Cox, Defiance, O.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

enable the dyspeptic to eat whatever he wishes. They cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give appetite and develop flesh. Price, 25 cents. Exact size shown in border.

BARON FAVA RETURNS.  
Italy and the United States Once More in Full Harmony.



Baron Saverio Fava, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Italian Government to the United States, has, after a year's absence, returned to resume his Ministerial duties at Washington. The Minister reached New York on the steamer La Gasconne.

Baron Fava's departure from this country about a year ago was due to the strained relations between the United States and Italy, which followed the lynching of eleven Italians by a mob in New Orleans on March 15, 1892. The difference, having been amicably adjusted, Baron Fava is sent back as proof of the kindly relations which the Italian Government wishes maintained between itself and the United States.

The welcome to Baron Fava by his Italian-American friends was on an extensive scale. The steamer Laura M. Starin was chartered, and about 500 Italians went down the bay to meet him. It was the intention of the reception committee to take the Baron off the ocean steamer to the Laura M. Starin, but there was a heavy sea and the captain of the pleasure boat refused to go alongside the big ship. Consequently the Minister remained on La Gasconne until she reached her pier. It was here that the Italian Minister was formally welcomed by Coroner Messemmer, the Honorary President of the United Italian Societies. The Baron was not taken to a hotel from the pier. He was escorted aboard the Laura M. Starin, which steamed up and down the North River until it was time for him to go to the Pennsylvania station and take the 3 o'clock train for Washington.

To a reporter the Baron said: "The New Orleans trouble will not have any effect in prejudicing Italy against the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration. Let bygones be bygones. The King and Queen of Italy take a great deal of interest in the coming World's Fair and send a private commissioner to this country. In regard to any special mission outside my regular diplomatic work, the only thing is to cement more firmly the friendship of our two countries."

JOHN S. BARBOUR.  
Virginia's Junior Senator Dies Suddenly in Washington.

Senator Barbour, of Virginia, died suddenly at his residence in Washington a few mornings ago at 6:30 o'clock. He awakened shortly before and aroused Captain Shepherd, of Warrenton, Va., who was his guest, saying that he was ill, and asked him to send for a physician. Returning to his own room, Senator Barbour lay down and died within ten minutes. The physician pronounced the cause of death heart failure. There was no premonition of death. In 1886, while in Europe, Senator Barbour experienced a similar attack, but it soon passed away. Last week, at the races, he complained of a similar feeling, but it was not severe enough to disturb him any nor cause him to abandon any of his duties. He was in the Senate the day before as usual, and in the morning attended a meeting of the Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia. Senator Barbour left no immediate family. His wife's sister, Miss Dangerfield, presided over his household, and a brother resides in Culpeper, Va.

John S. Barbour was the junior Senator from Virginia in point of service, though the senior in years. He was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, on December 29, 1820. He graduated from the school of the University of Virginia in 1842, and began the practice of law in his native county. Born of a family of politicians, young Barbour became prominent in the politics of Culpeper County, and at the age of twenty-seven was sent to the Legislature.

He was re-elected to serve in three successive sessions of that body. Mr. Barbour then abandoned official life to engage actively in business, and did not resume his political career until his election to the Forty-seventh Congress. During the interim of nearly thirty years he was engaged in several large enterprises. In 1852 he was elected President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and served in that capacity until that road was merged in the Virginia Midland Railroad, when he was made President of that road until 1883, when he resigned. Representative Barbour was re-elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, and was chosen by the Virginia Legislature, as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of United States Senator Harrison H. Riddleberger, Readjuster. He took his seat on March 4, 1889, and his term of service would have expired March 3, 1895. Senator Barbour was of large figure, more than six feet tall, with an inclination to stoop. Long, curly, iron-gray locks and a heavy moustache of the same color set off his ruddy face and made the man a noticeable figure in any assemblage. The dead Senator resided at Alexandria. He was a childless widower.

KILLED THE MESSENGER.  
A California Stage Held Up and Robbed of \$20,000.

The Redding and Weaverville stage was again held up in the suburbs of the town of Shasta, Cal. Two masked men, one on either side of the road, ordered Driver Boyce to halt and to throw down the boxes. Messenger Buck Montgomery, who was inside the stage, opened fire on the robbers, wounding one of them, but was himself mortally wounded by a robber who was in ambush. He died an hour later. Driver Boyce and a passenger named Suhr were also wounded, but not fatally. The robbers rifled the treasure boxes, securing about \$20,000.

FLOODED BY A WATERSPOUT.

Terrible Loss of Life in a Hungarian Coal Mine.

Scores of Miners Drowned Like Rats in a Pit.

Dispatches from Fuenfkirchen, in Hungary, say that a waterspout burst over the mines near the city, a few days ago, and flooded them, and that between eighty and 100 miners, if not more, have been drowned.

The flood came shortly after noon. The atmosphere had been heavy and the temperature high all the morning. An hour before the waterspout burst the wind, which had been from the south, shifted to the east and drove up over the mountains near Peesvrad a huge mass of clouds, at first yellowish gray but quickly deepening to dead black.

The clouds were whirled along the crest of the mountains by the wind, which rose to a gale, until over the mountains skirting the coal fields on the north they had assumed the form of an enormous cone, with its apex almost resting on the mountain top.

The men at the mouth of the pits ceased work, and two gangs of men from the pit nearest the mountain became alarmed and refused to descend. They started for their homes to wait for the storm to blow over.

Suddenly the wind shifted to the north, the darkness increased and the cone was swept directly over the collieries. It burst a moment later and the water came down in a deluge, sweeping the men from their feet, wrecking the shafts and pouring in floods down the shafts.

Large buildings were swept from their foundations, the roofs were crushed in and furniture and tools were carried through shattered doors and windows by the wind and water.

Several men standing in the pit entrances disappeared in the first rush of the flood, and were supposed to have been carried down the shaft with the water and wreckage.

In the mines the full force of men were at work. The total number was said to approximate 300 or 400. They had absolutely no warning.

The lower galleries in several mines were said to have been completely flooded, although the water did not rise to the upper galleries.

In one pit there were fifteen dead; in another seven; in another nine. The volume of water broke with a rushing report that alarmed the whole city, and within thirty minutes thousands of men and women were hurrying out to the scene of destruction.

Volunteers were called for at all the pits, and men from the night shifts were sent down the shafts, which had been left reasonably safe, to rescue their comrades.

The first descent was made in the mine where about fifteen men were at work on the lowest level. The men in the upper galleries were found uninjured and were carried to the top.

Nobody in the lowest gallery was alive to tell the story. The mine was flooded at that level, and several bodies were found floating in the water and were sent up.

UNFORTUNATE MINERS.  
Over Two Score Perish at Roslyn, Washington.

Later particulars in regard to the fearful mine disaster at Roslyn, Washington, state that forty-six men lost their lives by the explosion. The slope in which the explosion occurred is a new part of the mine and was just being driven to the place where the shaft is to be sunk. It is 2000 feet long and has seven levels. Forty-eight men were at work at the time of the accident, most of them were married. Work in the slope was more remunerative than in the mine proper and the company had, therefore, been giving men with large families the preference for this labor. All are dead.

The slope was being driven in for the development of the mine. At intervals of 300 feet along its length levels were run laterally from the main slope. Main ways were being driven parallel to the slope from different levels, in order to establish a draught and prevent fire damp.

There was 150 feet of this yet to be completed when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that the explosion occurred in this manhole. A few moments before the explosion a new shift of six men had relieved an equal number of men in one of these levels or entries. They had been in the mine about an hour when the explosion occurred.

The only living persons who were in the mine at the time are Walter Steele and Frank Hodgkins. The latter was a rope rider, who attends cars going up and down. Steele was a trapper, who attended the trap doors, opening and shutting them as they passed. As Hodgkins passed Steele the latter was taken with an impulse to go to the surface, and mounted the car with Hodgkins. Just as the boys reached the surface the explosion occurred, both being blown from the mouth of the slope.

Immediately after the explosion the inhabitants of the village crowded about the opening to the mines, giving utterance to their piteous lamentations, and calling upon the assembled miners to rush into the mine.

The families of the dead miners are almost destitute. The mine is running on short time. Many of the dead men had only been working a few days, after a three-months' lay off. Most of the bodies recovered were horribly burned and mutilated. The dead were taken care of as fast as they were brought to the surface. The City Hall was turned into a temporary morgue.

The feeling is one of general censure of the mining company, and there is a decided disposition to hold it responsible for the death of the forty-six men who are known to have perished in the accident. A. Ronald, who, up to two weeks ago, was Superintendent of the company, resigned his position because he refused longer to accept the responsibility for the safety of the men under him unless the company took extra precautions.

SIXTY PERSONS DROWNED.  
A Raft Upsets and Men, Women and Children Thrown Into the River.

A great lumber raft, carrying 100 men women and children, who lived on board during the trip down the river, went to pieces on snags near Brody, in Galicia, in a high wind. All on board were thrown into the river.

SAW HER BABY DEVoured.

Two of Her Children Killed by a Black Bear.

Mrs. Mary Carter, a widow, with a family of small children, is a raving maniac as a result of a raid upon her little cabin by a half starved black bear, in which two of her children lost their lives and one was half devoured before her eyes.

Her cabin stands upon a hillside some distance above the town of Mountain Home, Ark. A heavily wooded grove extends to it, with the exception of a small clearing immediately before the house. In this patch her five children were playing while the mother was engaged inside the cabin.

Suddenly the wild screaming of her children started her. She saw an enormous bear strike down her oldest boy, who had bravely attempted to defend the children in his charge. The bear seized her baby and shuffled rapidly away. The animal tore the little one limb from limb before the mother's eyes, and before help arrived from the village completed his meal and escaped within the forest.

THE losses of sleep during the past year throughout the country generally were lighter than during any recent season.

THE MARKETS.  
Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| BEANS AND PEAS.                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice, \$1.95 | @ \$2.00   |
| Medium, 1891, choice, 1.60         | @ 1.62 1/2 |
| Pea, 1891, choice, 1.00            | @ 1.05     |
| White kidney, 1891, choice, 2.00   | @ 2.10     |
| Red kidney, 1891, choice, 2.00     | @ 2.10     |
| Yellow eye, 1891, choice, 1.60     | @ 1.65     |
| Lima, Cal., per bush, 1.65         | @ 1.75     |
| Foreign, medium, 1891, 1.50        | @ 1.55     |
| Green peas, 1891, per bush, 1.40   | @ 1.40     |
| 1891, bags, 1.35                   | @ 1.35     |
| 1891, Scotch, 1.40                 | @ 1.40     |

| NEW BUTTER.                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Creamery—Penn, extras, 21                        | @ 22     |
| Elgin, extras, 21                                | @ 21     |
| Other West, extras, 21                           | @ 21 1/2 |
| State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras, 18 1/2 | @ 19     |
| H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts, 17                   | @ 18     |
| H. f. tubs and pails, 2ds, 17                    | @ 18     |
| Welsh tubs, extras, 19                           | @ 19     |
| Welsh tubs, 1sts, 18                             | @ 18 1/2 |
| Welsh tubs, 2ds, 16                              | @ 17     |
| Western—Im. creamery, 1sts, 15                   | @ 16     |
| Im. creamery, 2ds, 13                            | @ 14     |
| Im. creamery, 3ds, 12                            | @ 12 1/2 |
| Factory—Fresh, extras, 12 1/2                    | @ 13     |
| Fresh, 1sts, 12 1/2                              | @ 13     |
| Fresh, 2ds, 12                                   | @ 12     |
| Rolls—Fresh extras, 12                           | @ 12     |

| NEW CHEESE.                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| State factory—Full cream, white, fine, 10 1/2 | @ 10 1/2 |
| Full cream, fair to prime, 9 1/2              | @ 10 1/2 |
| Full cr. colored, fine, 10 1/2                | @ 10 1/2 |
| Common to fair, 9                             | @ 10     |
| Part skims, choice, 9                         | @ 9 1/2  |
| Part skims, fair to good, 8 1/2               | @ 9 1/2  |
| Part skims, common, 8                         | @ 8      |
| Full skims, 1 1/2                             | @ 3      |
| Pennsylvania—Skims, 1                         | @ 2 1/2  |

| EGGS.                        |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| State and Penn—Fresh, 16     | @ 16     |
| Western—Fresh, fancy, 15 1/2 | @ 16     |
| Fresh, fair to good, 15      | @ 15     |
| Southern—Fresh, per doz, 14  | @ 14 1/2 |
| Duck Eggs, Md., per doz, 18  | @ 18 1/2 |
| Goose Eggs, per doz, 16      | @ 20     |

| FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.                       |        |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Apples—Northern Spy, bbl., 3.25                 | @ 4.00 |
| Spitzenberg, per bbl., 3.25                     | @ 3.50 |
| Baldwin, per d. h. bbl., 3.25                   | @ 3.50 |
| Greenings, per d. h. bbl., 3.25                 | @ 3.50 |
| Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb. basket, 18 | @ 28   |
| Western N. Y., Concord, 18                      | @ 28   |
| Strawberries, Charleston, qt., 18               | @ 28   |

| HOPS.                           |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| State—1891, choice, per lb., 28 | @ 28 |
| 1891, prime, 26                 | @ 27 |
| 1891, common to good, 21        | @ 25 |
| 1890, choice, per lb., 20       | @ 21 |
| 1890, common to prime, 14       | @ 19 |
| Old odds, 7                     | @ 11 |

| LIVE POULTRY.                           |         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn., 13          | @ 13    |
| Western, per lb., 13                    | @ 13    |
| Chickens, Western, 13                   | @ 13    |
| Local, medium to prime 13               | @ 13    |
| Roosters, old, per lb., 7 1/2           | @ 7 1/2 |
| Turkeys, per lb., 12                    | @ 13    |
| Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair, 80 | @ 100   |
| Western, per pair, 70                   | @ 85    |
| Geese, Western, per pair, 1.12          | @ 1.37  |
| Southern, per pair, 90                  | @ 1.12  |
| Pigeons, per pair, 40                   | @ 55    |

| DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.        |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Turkeys—Selected hens, lb., 16       | @ 17     |
| Mixed weights, 15                    | @ 16     |
| Young toms, fair to prime 14         | @ 16     |
| Old toms, 13                         | @ 14     |
| Chickens—Phila., broilers, 45        | @ 50     |
| Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb., 13 1/2 | @ 13 1/2 |
| Western, per lb., 13                 | @ 13 1/2 |
| Ducks—Jersey, per lb., 13            | @ 13     |
| State and Penn., per lb., 13         | @ 13     |
| Spring, L. I. per lb., 32            | @ 35     |
| Geese—Western, per lb., 6            | @ 11     |
| Capons—Phila., extra large, 6        | @ 11     |
| Phila., small to medium, 6           | @ 11     |
| Western, fair to fancy, 6            | @ 11     |
| Squabs—Dark, per doz., 2.50          | @ 2.75   |

| POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.                 |        |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl., 1.00        | @ 1.13 |
| State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb., 1.00 | @ 1.13 |
| State, other kinds, 180 lb., 1.00        | @ 1.13 |
| L. I., in bulk, per bbl., 1.25           | @ 1.50 |
| Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl., 1.50       | @ 5.00 |
| Cabbage, L. I., per 100, 1.00            | @ 1.00 |
| Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl., 1.00      | @ 1.00 |
| Orange County, red, bbl., 1.00           | @ 1.00 |
| Orange County, yellow, 1.00              | @ 1.00 |
| Eastern, yellow, per bbl., 1.00          | @ 1.00 |
| Eastern, white, per bbl., 1.00           | @ 1.00 |
| Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl., 1.00         | @ 1.00 |
| L. I., Hubbard, per bbl., 1.00           | @ 1.00 |
| Turnips, Canada, per bbl., 1.00          | @ 1.00 |
| Celery—Fla., per doz. roots, 1.00        | @ 1.00 |
| String beans, Fla., per crate, 1.50      | @ 3.50 |
| Lettuce, Southern, per bbl., 1.50        | @ 2.00 |
| Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate, 1.50     | @ 2.00 |
| Asparagus, new, doz. bunches, 1.25       | @ 2.25 |

| LIVE STOCK.                     |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Beeves, 3.35                    | @ 4.75  |
| Milch Cows, com. to good, 20.00 | @ 50.00 |
| Calves, common to prime, 3.50   | @ 8.00  |
| Sheep, 5.00                     | @ 5.25  |
| Lambs, 5.00                     | @ 7.00  |
| Hogs—Live, 4.90                 | @ 5.30  |
| Dressed, 5 1/2                  | @ 8     |

| GRAIN, ETC.                 |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Flour—City Mill Extra, 4.60 | @ 4.75   |
| Patents, 4.75               | @ 4.85   |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red, 95 1/2     | @ 96 1/2 |
| Rye—State, 80               | @ 84     |
| Barley—Two-rowed State, 52  | @ 56 1/2 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed, 52     | @ 56 1/2 |
| Oats—No. 1 White, 35        | @ 37 1/2 |
| Mixed Western, 35           | @ 37 1/2 |
| Hay—Good to Choice, 80      | @ 85     |
| Straw—Long Rye, 65          | @ 70     |
| Lard—City Steam, 8.95       | @ 9.00   |

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle



The best thing to do is this: when you're suffering from Sick or Bilious Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, or any derangement of the Liver, Stomach, or Bowels, get something that relieves promptly and cures permanently. Don't shock the system with the ordinary pills—get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

They're the smallest, for one thing (but that's a great thing), and the easiest to take.

They're the best, for they work in Nature's own way—mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively.

They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

What more can you ask? But don't get something that the dealer says is "just as good." It may be better for him, but it's pretty certain to be worse for you.

EVERY MOTHER  
Should Have It in The House.  
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail, 6 bottles Express paid. \$2. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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WILL CURE  
CATARRH  
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Apply Balm into each nostril.  
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TRADE MARK  
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drive out you? This query increases in intensity as the warm weather advances. DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT is a powerful killer. It curls them up as fire does a leaf; is a sure preventive of return, and is a promoter of "sleep in Peace." Price 25 Cents, at stores or by mail. J. R. DUTCHER & SONS, St. Albans, Vt.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention met at New Haven and elected delegates to the National Convention. Not a word was said as to instructing the delegation for any particular candidate, but they were all regarded as Cleveland men.

ABOUT 5000 persons witnessed the launching of the United States gunboat No. 6, the Castine, at the Bath (Me.) Iron Works. The vessel was gaily decorated with bunting, and made a satisfactory launch. Miss Hichborn, daughter of the Naval Constructor, broke the bottle and named the vessel.

JOSEPH M. SCHOOLEY, the senior of the four Police Captains of Philadelphia, Penn., at the City Hall, went to the Captain's room, where he locked the door and shot himself dead with a ball from his revolver. No other cause can be assigned for the suicide than melancholia.

THE pottery of Thomas A. Maddock & Sons, the largest sanitary ware manufacturers in Trenton, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire. The buildings destroyed occupied a square and were filled with valuable molds and green ware. Loss, \$175,000.

THE body of William Astor, who died recently in Paris, was interred with simple ceremonies in Trinity Cemetery, New York City. His will was made public. Out of perhaps \$75,000,000, nearly \$85,000,000 goes to John Jacob Astor, the residuary legatee. One very noticeable feature of the document is the fact that Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, who has been brought so prominently before the public recently, receives no personal bequest.

ROYAL E. FOX, paymaster for the Solway Process Company, was "held up" by two masked robbers on his way from the company's office to the Split Rock (N. Y.) quarries, and at the muzzles of four revolvers was robbed of \$2300.

LOYD R. RAY, the fourteen-year-old son of Robert Raver, of Gravesend, Penn., shot and killed Charles Harrington, an ex-convict, who had abducted his sister.

South and West.

News was received of a terrible explosion which occurred in the coal mines at Roslyn, Washington. Forty-two miners, according to the first report, were killed in the disaster. The men were working on the fourth level. Roslyn is in Kittitas County, about seventy miles east of Tacoma. It is on a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and has a population of about 1500.

THE Democratic Convention of New Mexico met at Albuquerque. The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of the absolutely free and unlimited coinage of silver. The delegates to Chicago were selected, and, although they were uninstructed, all but one man favored Cleveland.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL WELLMAN, of the Blair Cattle Company, was shot near Cheyenne, Wyoming, and killed from ambush while on his way to Buffalo. Wellman has been in the employ of the cattle-men, and is the first victim of the vengeance of the rustlers.

DURING the night at the site of the old Fokler Brewery in West Dubuque, Iowa, a sound like an earthquake was heard, and next morning it was discovered that nearly an acre of ground had dropped into a subterranean lake which covers a vast body of mineral.

THE Republican State Convention of Montana, to select delegates to the National Convention, was held at Missoula. An uninstructed delegation was elected.

A TERRIFIC tornado passed over Collierville, Tenn., wrecking many houses and doing great damage.

GEORGE H. GRISWOLD, cashier of the Fourth National Bank, of Columbus, Ohio, has disappeared with \$2000.

THE new bridge across the Mississippi was formally opened at Memphis, Tenn.

D. A. SCHOFIELD, of Ewing, Mich., shot and killed his wife and then fatally shot himself.

TWENTY-SEVEN houses were burned at Savannah, Ga., in one of the best residence portions of the city. Loss, about \$100,000.

MIDLAND, Mich., was shaken by the explosion of a battery of four boilers that furnished steam for operating a sawmill. The boiler house was detached from the mill and was completely wrecked, and considerable damage was also done to the sawmill. Three employes were killed and eight injured.

THE Territorial Republican Convention of Arizona met at Phoenix. Benjamin Honey, of Tucson, was chosen Chairman, and C. V. M. Shaver, George Christ, A. Frank and George E. Brown were elected delegates to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis. They are uninstructed.

WHEN William Coons returned to his home at Prescott, Iowa, after a business trip, he found the horribly mangled bodies of his wife and daughter. They had been beaten to death with a club by an unknown assassin.

ETIENNE DESCHAMPS was hanged at the Parish Prison, in New Orleans, La. Deschamps's crime was the murder of Juliet Dietrich, aged thirteen, by giving her chloroform. He then attempted suicide by the same agency.

GREAT damage has been done by rains in the Missouri Valley.

A REMARKABLE wedding took place in Covington, Ky. It was that of two old people of Mount Sterling, Ohio, who said they had eloped. The bridegroom was David Heath, who gave his age as ninety-two years, and the bride was Mary L. Hetrick, who registered as sixty-five years old.

THE Bering Sea squadron, consisting of the United States steamers Yorktown, Mohican, Adams, Rush and Bear, left Port Townsend, Washington, for the North.

At Frankfort, Ky., four men were killed in a street brawl. One of them was a prominent Judge.

THE tents and small buildings in the town of Arapahoe were all demolished by the wind storm which swept over Oklahoma. Nearly the town of Frisco five houses were totally destroyed. Several persons were badly injured.

Washington.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, of Pennsylvania, United States Minister to Russia, formally tendered his resignation of that office to the President in order to resume his journalistic duties in Philadelphia.

THE House Committee on Elections decided the contested case of Reynolds against Shonk, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania District, in favor of Shonk, the sitting member, who is a Republican.

THE President approved "the act to encourage American shipbuilding" within an hour after its receipt from the House Committee on Enrolled Bills.

THE President has approved the bill appropriating \$150,000 to pay the expenses of the United States members of the Bering Sea Board of Arbitration.

THE President nominated J. Stanley Isaacs to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the district of New York.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has received an unsigned and undated letter con-

taining \$1000. In his letter the writer says: "This is the balance of interest I owe of the sum I took from the Government in 1865. I have now paid principal and interest, in all \$17,500. No man has suffered more for his crime than I have, and I now pray the Lord's forgiveness for my sin."

THERE was no opposition to the confirmation of T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts, as Minister to France, when the nomination was called up in the executive session of the Senate.

JUSTICE HARLAN, of the United States Supreme Court, and John T. Morgan, United States Senator from Alabama, have been selected by the President as arbitrators on the part of the United States in the Bering Sea controversy. E. J. Phelps, late United States Minister to England, has been selected as chief counsel on behalf of the United States before the Arbitration Commission.

THE Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint have approved the proposition of the managers of the World's Fair for the special issue of \$20,000,000 fifty-cent pieces for use at the Exposition and bearing designs appropriate to the occasion.

THE President made the following nominations: Frederick A. Bancroft, of New York, Consul at Brunswick, Germany; Thomas F. Wilson, United States Attorney for Arizona.

THE United States Treasury Department has reported to Congress that more than \$7,000,000 is needed to meet the pension payments for the months of May and June.

Foreign.

FIVE miners were killed and several injured by the breaking of a cage chain in a Belgian colliery. Three miners were crushed to death and two badly injured by a cave in at the Mouviers colliery, in Yorkshire, England.

At an inspection of the Guards Emperor William, of Germany, called from the ranks and, before the whole regiment, complimented and shook hands with a sentry who recently shot two men, one of them being killed. The incident has caused a decidedly unfavorable impression.

GENERAL GRESSER, Perfect of Police in St. Petersburg, Russia, died from the effects of a quack medicine.

A DISPATCH from London says that England has accepted the invitation of the United States to a bi-metallic conference.

In the anti-Hebrew riots at Lodi, in Poland, ten Hebrews were killed outright and 100 injured.

A LARGE skating rink in course of construction at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, collapsed. Thirty persons were killed. The architect and the builder were arrested.

ANARCHISTS made an attempt to blow up a crowded streetcar in Buda-Pest, Austro-Hungary.

THE British Government declines to give its assent to the convention between the United States and Newfoundland.

QUEEN REGENT CHRISTINA has conferred upon Mrs. Burd Grubb, the wife of the United States Minister, the insignia of the Order of Maria Louisa. This order was founded in 1792 by Maria Louisa, wife of Charles IV.

SEVEN persons were cremated in a fire which destroyed their dwelling at Crefeld, Prussia.

THE house of a mine overseer at Lens, France, was wrecked by dynamite; Premier Loubet spoke at the funeral of M. Very, the Anarchists' victim.

A. G. PORTER, the American Minister to Italy, has returned to Rome. He expressed himself as highly pleased that the dispute between Italy and the United States, growing out of the New Orleans affair, had been adjusted in a manner satisfactory to both Nations.

THE American steamer Connemaugh, loaded with flour, grain and provisions, sent from Philadelphia for the benefit of the starving Russian peasants, arrived in Riga Roadstead. The municipal authorities and the chief residents of Riga proceeded in steamers to the Roadstead, where most hearty greetings were extended to those on board the Connemaugh.

At Cork, Ireland, a large meeting of the anti-Parnellites was addressed by William O'Brien and Dr. Tanner. When the anti-Parnellite procession, led by a band, came down the street a mob made a rush, hurrahing for Parnell and yelling: "Down with the turncoats! Three groans for O'Brien and Tanner! Punish the traitors!" A terrific onslaught was made on O'Brien. The military were called out.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Democrats Meet in New Hampshire, Missouri and Iowa.

Democratic State Conventions were held on the same day in New Hampshire, Missouri and Iowa.

The Democrats of New Hampshire assembled at Concord and adopted resolutions highly flattering to Grover Cleveland, and sat down upon Delegate Urch, who charged the ex-President with disloyalty to his party, and who endeavored to have inserted in the resolution the name of Senator Hill in place of Mr. Cleveland. The delegates-at-large are: Harry Bingham, of Littleton; Frank Jones, of Portsmouth; Alvah W. Sulloway, of Franklin, and George W. Chandler, of Manchester. The delegation is uninstructed, but favors Cleveland's re-nomination.

At the Democratic State Convention at Sedalia, Mo., delegates-at-large were elected to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted favoring the re-nomination of Grover Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs over eight hundred delegates attended the Iowa Democratic Convention, and pronounced their unshaken fealty to United States by a unanimous vote, and without a dissenting voice either in committee or in Convention. Resolutions were adopted instructing the twenty-six delegates of the Hawkeye State to vote as a unit for Governor Boies, and use every effort in their power to secure his nomination for the Presidency.

STATE CAPITOL BURNED.

New Mexico's \$1,000,000 Structure Totally Destroyed.

At 8 o'clock, a few evenings ago, smoke was seen issuing from the roof of an attic near the base of the south dome of New Mexico's Capitol building in Santa Fe. Citizens at once drew up the fire hose to the spot, but only to find that the water from the building and grounds, and it at once became evident that the structure was doomed. The vaults are uninjured. Owing to quarrels in the late Legislature no money was appropriated to pay for insurance, and the policies were allowed to expire. The building was valued at \$1,000,000, and is a total loss.

LATER NEWS.

THE 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Willimantic, Conn., was observed by a civic and military procession and with addresses by leading citizens.

TENT caterpillars are doing an incalculable amount of damage throughout Eastern Connecticut. They have never been known to be so plentiful before.

DURING a squall a rowboat on the Delaware River, Philadelphia, Penn., containing five young men and boys, was capsized and three of the occupants, Lewis Tiernore, nineteen years old; Charles Anderson, colored, twenty-two years old, and George Roalt, twenty-four years old, were drowned.

TOM DAVIS and Henry Dickerson, colored and brothers-in-law, were hanged in the jail yard at Nashville, Ill., for the murder of a peddler.

THE Utah Territorial Democratic Convention, at Ogden, elected Judge H. P. Henderson, formerly of Michigan, and John T. Caine, present Delegate to Congress, delegates to the Chicago Convention. The platform denounces the system of uninstructed government forced on Utah by the Nation, demands home rule at once if not Statehood, and the re-monetization of silver.

An appalling accident occurred at the Anaconda Mine, Butte, Montana. Twelve men were caught in a cave-in that took place from the 500 level down to the 800. Nine were supposed to have been killed.

THE People's party of Oklahoma held their Territorial Convention at Guthrie and elected twelve delegates to the National Convention at Omaha. The Convention declared unanimously for James B. Weaver for President and L. L. Polk for Vice-President.

A BIG FOUR freight train and the cannon-ball express collided near Cleves, Ohio, during a terrific wind and rain storm, wrecking both trains and killing and injuring many persons. One estimate placed the number of dead at five. A blunder of the station agent caused the tragedy.

THE Pension Bureau has issued a statement that for ten months, from July 1, 1891, to April 30, 1892, there were issued 255,448 pension certificates. The total at first payment was \$35,470,692; average first payment \$138.86. Number of pensioners on the rolls March 31, 1892, 527,267.

THE United States Treasury Department completed the payments on account of the sugar bounty for the present year. The aggregate foots up \$7,250,000.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dinmick, and Mr. Parker and Mrs. Parker left Washington on the light-house tender Jessamine for a few days' vacation at Fortress Monroe. Mrs. Harrison will remain at Tidewater, Va., until she recovers her strength, which has been greatly impaired by her long illness.

THE Russian police, acting on a warning from the police of Paris, discovered a number of leaded mines under the Gatchina Palace, the mines extending for a distance of 300 feet around the palace.

THE MEMPHIS BRIDGE OPEN

It is the Third Largest Bridge in the World.

The United States gunboat Concord fired the salute at the formal opening at Memphis, Tenn., of the new bridge across the Mississippi. The crowd at the ceremonies probably numbered 25,000. The river craft were handsomely decorated.

The exercises of the day opened with a parade, the first division being composed of visiting and home military companies, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Innisfail and other secret societies and friendly and benevolent associations, the members of the German Manifest, the fire department, display of local industries, and the attaches of the municipal departments and distinguished visitors bringing up the rear.

The procession moved through the principal streets of the city and halted at the bridge, and while Governors Buchanan, of Tennessee, and Eagle, of Arkansas, clasped hands in the middle of the bridge, President Lucas B. Clapp, of the Tax Department of Memphis, placed his hands upon their heads and declared the union of the great West and the great East, while cannon boomed from the river, and the great multitude on shore made the air quiver with cheers for Southern energy and enterprise. The oration was delivered by Senator Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana.

The length of the new bridge and its approaches is three miles. The structure is a cantilever with five spans, and cost over \$3,000,000. The bridge is supposed to be located on the spot where Ferdinand De Soto crossed the Mississippi in 1541, and in excavating for the shore pier on the Tennessee side some Spanish haberdashers, supposed to have been used by him, were found.

LYNCHED IN THE CITY.

Hanged to a Telegraph Pole in the Centre of Little Rock.

Henry James, mulatto, twenty-two years old, employed about the house of Charles Johnston, at Little Rock, Ark., assaulted the five-year-old daughter of the latter during the temporary absence of the family. He was arrested and placed in the county jail. At 9 o'clock at night a crowd of 1000 men surrounded the jail.

The mob broke open the gates, secured the prisoner, and started with him to the residence of Mr. Johnston, where he was identified.

The mob then marched to Fifth and Main streets, in the very heart of the city, opposite the Masonic Temple. James at first denied his guilt, but finally admitted it. A rope was thrown across the arm of a large telegraph pole, and James was soon swinging in mid-air. He was no sooner drawn up than the mob opened fire on him and his body was riddled with bullets.

THE prospects for the season's cut of spruce logs are not very encouraging. It is not likely that one-half of it can be got to the mills. One firm, which usually cuts 4,000,000 feet, declares that its work will not amount to more than 1,500,000.

But Few Men

succeed in doing everything they attempt equally well. Fewer men succeed in doing more than one thing well.

This is essentially an age of Specialists.

We are Specialists in the Tailoring line.

We make Suits to order for the man who has \$20.00 to \$50.00 to spend.

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\$3.00 Hand-Sewed.

\$2.50 Best Dongola.

\$2.00 Calf and Dongola.

\$1.75 For MISSES.

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

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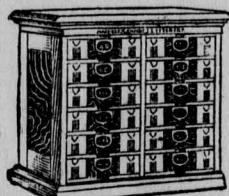
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Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

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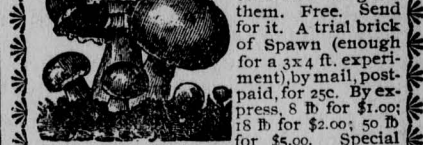


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## A Home Scene.

She sat limp and disconsolate in her little rocker. Her dreaded Nemesis was close upon her. She had said, "now I lay me," and had kissed the whole family "nightie" a half dozen times, and now there was nothing in the world to do but to go to bed. A brilliant idea struck her—she would kiss the family the seventh time. She had to tiptoe to reach papa, but as this resulted in a sidewise kiss, not at all satisfactory to her ladyship, she climbed up on one round to get a better one: and then she had to get on his lap to hug him tight.

"You sweet old papa boy!"

Papa puts down his paper and looks rosy and smiling. Her arms are around his neck, and she looks straight into his eyes, and says, with many a nod:

"Papa, you rock me and let's play church."

Papa argues with her. She is too big to be rocked asleep. Nice little ladies go right to bed and don't say a word. This has no effect, so he strikes a compromise:

"Well we'll play church a little while; then you tell me when you are sleepy and I'll put you to bed."

"An' sit by me an' hol' my han'?"

"Yes."

"All right. You sweet old papa!" Another series of embraces and kisses, and they decide to begin services by singing "By and By."

Papa's voice was soft and low, but her voice rang out clear through one entire verse. She wavered through two lines of the next verse, but a yawn enveloped the third and papa's voice was heard.

She was quiet while he sang the fourth line, and when he insisted that she help sing the chorus she said sleepily:

"I'll listen and you sing."

But papa insisted, and with a quavering voice, far away from the key, she sang,

In the sweet by and by  
We shall meet—

Her head went back softly on papa's shoulder and one little arm stole around his neck.

—on that beautiful shore,  
In the sweet by by.  
We shall meet—

Her eyes had closed by this time, as if angels had gently kissed the lids. There was a pause between every word—papa stopped, but the little voice seemed to think it must finish:

On—that beautiful—shore.

That was all. The white-robed mandarins of sleep had borne her away to that country from the shores of which it is only a step to that other "beautiful shore" of which the little maid sang so sweetly and so sleepily.—*St. Louis Republic.*

## Remember the Family Anniversaries.

As a people we pay far too little attention to birthdays and other family anniversaries says the *American Agriculturist*. Too much can not be done to make home attractive so that our boys and girls will prefer it to all other places.

"This has been the nicest day I ever know said a boy to his mother one evening. "The birds have all been singing and the sun has shone every minute, and everything has been so lovely just for your birthday, mamma, and I'm so glad!" and he emphasized his gladness with a hearty hug and kiss. For weeks the boy had been looking forward to this day planning and making a little birthday gift as a surprise, and when the time came his whole mind was given to making his mother happy.

"But it's so much trouble to celebrate birthdays," complain some mothers, "and in large families they come so often."

Yes, it is some trouble, but how can we keep our children contented and happy at home without taking some trouble? And no mother regrets the trouble when she sees her children regarding their home as the very best place in the whole world. Try to celebrate the birthdays one year and see if it does not "pay" in the enjoyment of the entire family. Let no one be forgotten, from father to baby, and try to have each one interested in all the others, planning if possible, some little birthday gift. No matter how simple or trifling it may be, the love and thoughtfulness which go with it will make it precious.

## Saltillo.

We think the apple crop will again be plentiful the coming fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Parsons returned to their home last Saturday.

Mrs. Isabella Stake has been quite indisposed but is improving.

Miss Kizie Lightner, of Shirley, is visiting her brother, James, of Saltillo.

Mrs. Kerr and daughter-in-law, of Shirley, are visiting Mrs. H. H. Hudson.

Wm. Parks is expected to take up house keeping in Saltillo at an early date.

Mrs. Oliver Wright, of Huntingdon, is visiting at the residence of Mrs. D. E. McClain.

Miss Amanda Finley is very much improved and is thought to be nearly through nursing the measles.

Collins Kapp and family have gone to Black Log mountain to take care of, and over see a bark peeling job.

A little grand-daughter has arrived at the home of Harrison Wagner, daughter of Newton Wagner, of McKeesport, Pa.

The recent rain has enlivened vegetation and the leaves on the old forest trees are budding, while fruit trees are a bouquet of beauty.

Dr. W. A. Taylor, of Todd township, visited Saltillo one day last week. The doctor is a finished physician and intends to locate at Forestville, Prince George county, Maryland.

The road tax question is one of the topics for discussion and as I am such a good worker on the road (?) I would suggest that more stones be hauled and pounded quite fine, in place of filling mud holes with loose dirt. A little dirt will do, but too much makes a regular mud hole. Why so much money is allowed to accumulate interest as the school fund and taxpayers are assessed to almost the last limit I do not know. When it is laid, the interest alone would reduce the school tax to a mere matter of moonshine. If the great Commonwealth possessed free schools, endowed by the interest of the school fund, and any body's children of suitable age not found going to school should be compelled to accept compulsory education.

Master Roy G. Henderson, of Saltillo, is on an extended visit to his grandfather, James Henderson, Cassville.

## A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Logans

## Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of

105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES, and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address,

B. E. HIMES,  
Mapleton Depot, Pa.  
5-11-92, tf.

Having bought what is known as the Henry Clay Mill property in Portstown and made arrangements with the proprietors for a complete equipment of the latest improved and best wood working machines in the market, and with the assistance of skilled and competent workmen we are now prepared to receive orders for

**All kinds of Planing Mill work,**

consisting of white pine, yellow pine, and hemlock flooring and siding, or any kind that may be called for.

Sheds, dooryards, blinds, shutters, window and door frames, moldings of all descriptions, stair rails, Newell Posts, balusters, porch work, turnings and all styles and kinds of house furnishings.

We will keep in stock at all times bill stuff of all sizes, shingles, lath, pickets and fencings of all kinds, in fact everything usually kept by first class planing mill and lumber yard.

Hoping to receive a part of your patronage, we remain  
Yours respectfully,  
**Henry Clay Mill Co.**

## Balm Y :- Spring

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

## STRAW - HATS

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

## The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

## SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,  
Gents Shoes,  
Youths' and Misses' Shoes,  
Childrens' Shoes.  
Good stock and late styles.  
Call and see the goods.

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J. G. GILLAM.

Near Depot.) Mapleton Depot, Pa.

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We have on hand a large lot of Lumber, such as Boards and Frame Stuff, which we will sell cheap at the mill. We are also prepared to cut

## Bills to Order

on short notice. Can also furnish Worked Lumber, such as Flooring and Wainscoting of oak or pine; also Poplar Siding. Roofing Lath, \$3.00 per 1,000, Chestnut or White Pine Shingles, \$4.00 per 1,000, at our mill, which is located 1½ miles north of Saltillo, at curve of E. B. T. R.R. In order to close out this "set," will sell whole

## House Bills,

COMPLETE, on note for any length of time. We are fully equipped for this, having a planing mill at Saltillo (M. S. McNeil, Superintendent) in connection with our saw mill.

We have a lot of Boards which we will sell at mill at \$8.00 per 1,000. Send us your orders.

Address:

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SALTILLO, - - PENN'A.

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Late Commissioner of Pensions,  
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## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

### GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.  
For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.  
Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.  
Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.  
Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.  
Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.  
Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

### GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown, June, 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43 p. m., every day.  
For Millin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15 p. m., every day.  
For Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m., 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.  
Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.  
Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5.50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6.20; Birmingham, 6.25; Spruce Creek, 6.35; Petersburg, 6.47; Huntingdon, 7.00; Mapleton, 7.15; Mount Union, 7.21; Harrisburg, 10.15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11.40 a. m., Mount Union 6.10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6.30; Altoona, 7.50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11.55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11.50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12.48 p. m., Mount Union, 1.08; Harrisburg, 3.20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4.30 p. m., Altoona, 9.05; Huntingdon 10.12; Harrisburg, 1.00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12.01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12.58; Harrisburg, 3.30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7.00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11.20; Mount Union, 1.56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2.17; Altoona, 3.40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,  
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

| NORTH. |       |       | STATIONS.     |       |       | SOUTH. |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| No. 12 | Mail  | Mixed | No. 1         | Mail  | Mixed | No. 12 | Mail  | Mixed |
| p. m.  | a. m. | a. m. | a. m.         | p. m. | p. m. | a. m.  | p. m. | p. m. |
| 12.50  | 9.15  | 6.00  | Robertsdale   | 8.09  | 11.56 | 2.40   |       |       |
| 1.03   | 9.26  | 6.13  | Cook's        | 7.57  | 11.43 | 2.29   |       |       |
| 1.17   | 9.39  | 6.27  | Cole's        | 7.43  | 11.29 | 2.16   |       |       |
| 1.46   | 10.09 | 6.57  | Saltillo      | 7.13  | 10.54 | 1.36   |       |       |
| 1.54   | 10.16 | 7.05  | Three Springs | 6.55  | 10.45 | 1.29   |       |       |
| 2.07   | 10.29 | 7.20  | Beersville    | 6.42  | 10.19 | 1.16   |       |       |
|        |       | 7.35  |               |       |       |        |       |       |
|        |       | 7.56  | Rockhill      | 6.30a |       |        |       |       |
| 2.22   | 10.42 | 7.56  |               | 6.56p | 9.56  | 12.56  |       |       |
| 2.47   | 10.58 | 7.55  | Shirley       | 6.40  | 9.38  | 12.40  |       |       |
| 2.56   | 11.06 | 8.05  | Augh Mills    | 6.33  | 9.30  | 12.33  |       |       |
| 3.15   | 11.20 | 8.25  | Mount Union   | 6.20  | 9.15  | 12.20  |       |       |

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, p. m., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, p. m.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, p. m., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, p. m.

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST.  |        | STATIONS.     |        | EAST. |        |
|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|
| No. 12 | No. 10 | No. 9         | No. 13 | No. 9 | No. 13 |
| p. m.  | a. m.  | a. m.         | p. m.  | a. m. | p. m.  |
| 6.36   | 9.35   | L Rockhill A  | 6.30   | 4.50  |        |
| 6.29   | 9.28   | *Blacklog     | 6.37   | 4.57  |        |
| 6.21   | 9.20   | *Cedar Rock   | 5.45   | 5.05  |        |
| 6.17   | 9.16   | *Locke Vall'y | 6.49   | 5.15  |        |
| 6.1    | 9.10   | *Shade Gap    | 6.55   | 5.07  |        |
| 5.59   | 8.53   | Stair         | 7.07   | 5.27  |        |
| 5.50   | 8.44   | A Goshorn L   | 7.16   | 5.36  |        |

\* Flag stations. A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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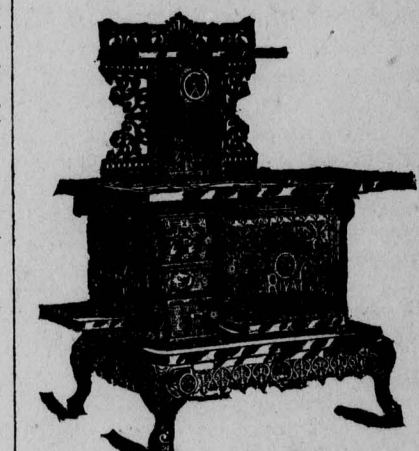
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impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2, ½ gross \$1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.